The Literary Digest

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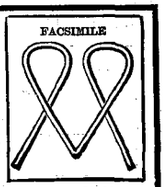

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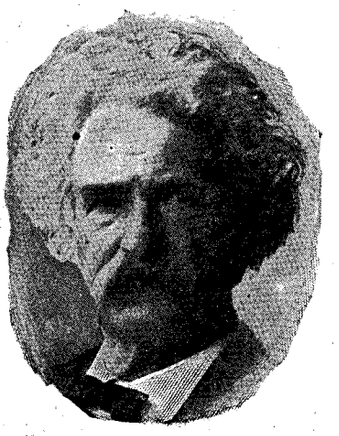

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE MESSAGE IS RECEIVED.

NO new issue seems to be found by the press in the President's message, and some of the old ones are conspicuous by their absence. The tariff, the currency, and ship subsidies are dismissed by the President with a few phrases that are taken to mean that nothing should be done in these directions, while reciprocity, which has cut such an important figure in the messages of recent years, does not appear at all. The topics that the President seems to consider most important are three—corporations, corruption, and Colombia. His treatment of the corporations is indorsed by his own party press, and is criticized, chiefly along tariff lines, by the opposition; his treatment of corruption is universally indorsed, but criticized by the opposition for not going far enough; and his treatment of Colombia is pretty sharply criticized by a number of independent and Democratic papers, altho it is accepted by a majority of the press at large.

The salient features of the message may be given as follows:

The President congratulates the country "on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations," and says that the new Department of Commerce and Labor "is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action, but to secure exact and authentic information which will aid the executive in enforcing existing laws and which will enable the Congress to enact additional legislation, if any should be found necessary, in order to prevent the few from obtaining privileges at the expense of diminished opportunities for the many." "Every man," the President adds, "must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law, and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it."

In view of the decreasing Treasury surplus, and its possible disappearance, Congress is urged "to exercise care and economy in appropriations, and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our income." Any "reconstruction of our entire monetary system" is also discouraged.

"A majority of our people" are thought to "desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping," and the President recommends that a commission be created to look into the matter and report to the next session of Congress.

Some of the evils of our immigration service and the distribution of immigrants are referred to, and the attention of Congress is called to the "shameless and flagrant" naturalization frauds "throughout the country."

The land frauds and postal frauds are also brought to the notice of Congress, and Congress is asked to enlarge the availability of the $500,000 appropriated for the enforcement of the trust and commerce laws so that it can be used in the land, naturalization, and postal fraud cases. International treaties for the extradition of bribers are recommended.

The outcome of the Alaskan boundary settlement is referred to as being "satisfactory in every way"; the reference of the Venezuelan difficulties to The Hague court is commended; treaties rendering private property at sea neutral in war are urged, and the new treaty with China is reviewed with much satisfaction.

The rapid extension of free rural delivery is referred to. "More routes have been installed since the first of July last than in any like period in the department's history," says the President, and he adds that "no governmental movement of recent years has resulted in greater immediate benefit to the people of the country districts."

Legislation is recommended for Alaska and Hawaii, and it is urged that "the Philippines should be knit closer to us by tariff arrangements."

Irrigation, forest preservation, and the condition of the public lands are reviewed at length; the enactment of remedial legislation to check the ravages of the cotton-boll weevil is urged, and Indian legislation is recommended.

An "abnormal growth" of the merit system is noticed, the number of appointments during the year ending June 30 last (25,566) being practically double the number of the year previous. "A revision of the civil-service rules took effect on April 15 last which has greatly improved their operation," and "a very gratifying spirit of friendly cooperation exists in all the departments of the Government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civil-service act."

The President believes that the system of promotions and rewards in the army should be revised. He says: "The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand, a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse. But it would surely be easy to devise a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter."

"The steady progress in building up the American navy" is commended, and "a naval general staff" is suggested.

More than a quarter of the message is devoted to the Panama Canal. The President reviews at length our relations with Colombia, and says:

"The above recital of facts establishes beyond question:

"First.—That the United States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1846.

"Second.—That when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital for the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven years by the United States the Colombian Government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even tho to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the State of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction.

"Third.—That throughout this period revolutions, riots, and factional disturbances of every kind have occurred one after the other in almost uninterrupted succession, and some of them lasting for months, and even for years, while the central Government was unable to put them down or to make peace with the rebels.

"Fourth.—That these disturbances, instead of showing any sign

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of abating, have tended to grow more numerous and more serious in the immediate past.

"Fifth.—That the control of Colombia over the isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed intervention and assistance of the United States.

"In other words, the Government of Colombia, tho wholly unable to maintain order on the isthmus, has nevertheless declined

COLUMBIA—"Sam, don't you think we were happier in the old home?"
—Bushnell in the Nashville *News*.

to ratify a treaty the conclusion of which opened the only chance to secure its own stability and to guarantee permanent peace on and the construction of a canal across the isthmus.

"Under such circumstances the Government of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of November 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal can not be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence, or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities, of people who, tho they dwell afar off, yet, against the wish of the actual dwellers on the isthmus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the isthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal can not be built by private enterprise, or by any other nation than our own, therefore it must be built by the United States."

The President submits the new canal treaty with Panama for ratification.

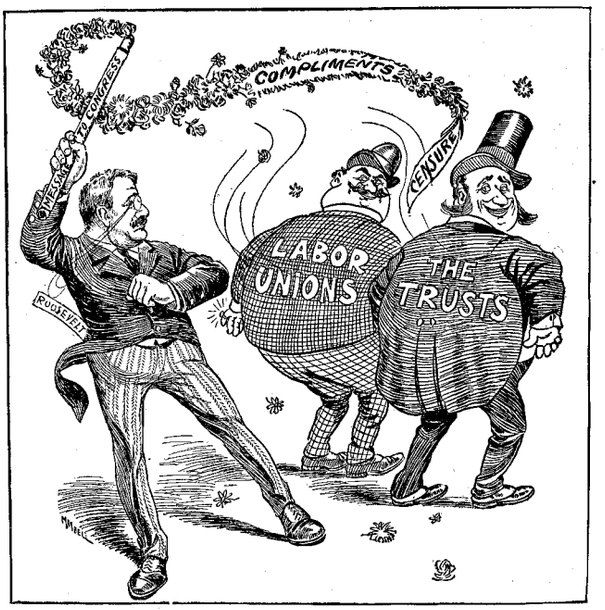
Corporations.

The President's remarks on the work of the new Department of Commerce and Labor are heartily applauded by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), which says that "Mr. Roosevelt is a Republican, but he has here declared a great Democratic principle, and we have never seen it stated more clearly and concisely. It is well for representatives of corporations and representatives of labor-unions and all sorts and conditions of men to keep the President's saying always in mind, and make it their rule of conduct." "Not the slightest disposition to take the back track or to propitiate in any manner or in any degree the wrath of the Morganeers" is discovered by the Detroit *News* (Ind.), and it considers the President's words "an announcement that he will not 'make his peace with Wall Street' at any cost of principles hitherto advocated, or sacrifice of policies adopted." The President does not lack indorsement, however, from Wall Street itself. "We admire the courage and the strength of the President in dealing with this problem," declares *The Wall Street Journal*, "and we believe that his platform of publicity, anti-graft, and enforcement of the law is invincible. That the people will reject it is inconceivable." *The Wall Street Summary* notes with relief the fact that no new aggression upon the corporations is proposed. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) entertains no fear that the new department will be "used to the injury of any legitimate interest"; and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) believes similarly that an examination of the President's acts and utterances "will show that he advocates nothing that any honest corporation need fear. The financial thimble-riggers, the venders of inflated securities, the wreckers of investors' property—these may and should fear the determination of President Roosevelt, for in his opposition to crimes of 'cunning' he represents the whole American people."

On the other side the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that as yet the new department "has accomplished nothing that has been expected of it, even in securing publicity, and it would be wiser to wait for practical results before assuming that its creation has solved the problem of dealing with combinations of capital." "The repetition of moral platitudes," adds the same paper, "is not very effective for the correction of practical wrongs." The President's unexpected conservatism on the trust question will not "strengthen him in the opinion of those who represent the great corporate interests, who have made up their minds that the President is an unsafe man," argues the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), while to the great mass of the people his utterances "are not specially reassuring, because they are lacking in dignity and strength." And while his publicity scheme "will be of great benefit to capitalists who contemplate investing in stocks," reasons the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.), the Democratic plan of curbing the trusts by the tariff "would safeguard the interests of the people." The superiority of the tariff remedy is also felt by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Philadelphia *Record*, the New York *Times*, and many other Democratic journals. "An open and candid examination of the schedules of the Dingley tariff by the Ways and Means Committee," says *The Times*, "would in two hours disclose more ways of increasing our export trade than would be brought to light in forty years' poring over the reports prepared by the Bureau of Corporations"

Corruption.

The denunciation of the land frauds, naturalization frauds, and postal frauds, and the review of the growth of the merit system elicit praise from even so exacting a critic as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which adds that "we know that the man who here speaks in vigorous denunciation of such crimes is proving fearless in action for their prosecution." And the New York *Evening Post*



A FLORAL FLOGGING.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

(Ind.) rejoices that Mr. Roosevelt "has repaired a great deal of the insidious undermining of the civil-service law permitted by President McKinley." "What he has done in the postal frauds," continues *The Post*, "is only an earnest, we believe, of what he stands ready to do with corruption in any government department where it may be uncovered."

The Columbia *State* (Dem.), however, wonders why the President, after speaking of the Democratic corruption in St. Louis, said nothing about the Republican corruption in Rhode Island and

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Delaware; and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) thinks that while he was speaking of civil-service reform he might have spoken "of his civil-service record in turning Miss Todd out of office because Addicks did not like her." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) adds to this list the presence of Perry Heath on the Republican national committee, and remarks: "Eloquent palaver over political morality is very cheap in presence of these facts."

Colombia.

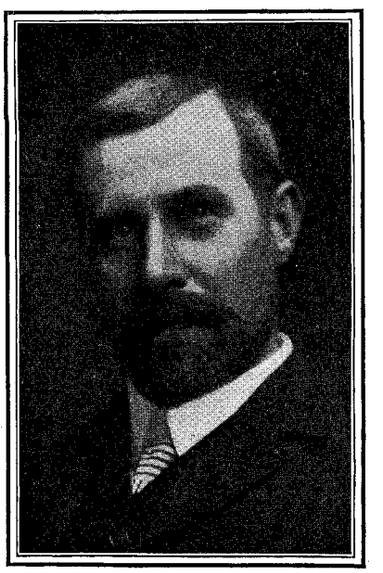
The defense of our treatment of Colombia and Panama which the President makes is "unanswerable," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), and "the course which he has taken is right." And it adds: "He has acted in line with the traditions of our diplomacy, with the desires of our people, with the needs of commerce, and with the interests and the sentiment of all civilized nations. The Senate should confirm the treaty without unnecessary delay. There should be no party division on that question. If party lines are drawn on the matter by the Democracy, that party will make a mistake of the first magnitude—in other words, an irreparable, unpatriotic, and an idiotic mistake." The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) refers to the President's list of 53 disturbances on the isthmus in the last 57 years and says that "the whole world is likely to agree that a summary ending of such conditions was justified and necessary." The main fact, as seen by the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), is that "the President has actually accomplished more toward getting digging operations started than any of his predecessors." Our interference was really in the interest of peace, not temporary, but permanent, argues the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), for "any delay, even of a month, would have caused the isthmus to be bathed in blood, for the people of Panama were prepared for the most determined resistance in their history, and Colombia would not have allowed them to depart permanently till every effort to force them back had been exhausted. Time is certain to vindicate the action of the American Government, and that very speedily. Indeed, the civilized world has done so, with slight exceptions, already."

The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), however, declares that the President's argument "is the argument that the strong always uses with the weak"; and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "the sentiments he avows and the principles he lays down are flagrantly at war with a great, and, until this time, a growing body of sound national traditions." "We shall some day feel thoroughly ashamed of this infantile and bumptious exploit," believes *The Advocate of Peace* (Boston); and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) observes that "it is seldom that the brutal doctrine that the might of the strongest makes right against the weak has been asserted with more cold-blooded cynicism than in this message of one of the doctors of political ethics, with trite maxims of the sacredness of public obligations almost constantly on his lips." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks it "puerile" to reason "that theft of the isthmus was just retribution for Colombia's inability to violate its own constitution," while the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) thinks the truth of the matter is well put by one of its correspondents, who says that "most of us wanted Panama, but we were too honest to steal it." "No President before this time—it might be said, the head of no modern nation—has committed his country, at a stroke, to so irresponsible a policy as this virtual state of war with Colombia. . . . It goes to the root of the whole theory of free government," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.). The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) notes that in all the President's catalogue of isthmian disturbances he can find only six times in the 57 years when the United States had to land marines, and asks: "Does six times condemn Colombia irrevocably? Does six times justify the dismemberment of her territory by our military aid in defiance of treaties?" "Granted that it was no part of our duty to protect Colombia against domestic violence and insurrection," says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), "was it not distinctly our duty to stand aside and allow her to assert her authority and reduce the insurgents to submission?"

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) objects to the President's declaration that "the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the republic of Panama," and says: "To guarantee the independence of Panama is to formally assume a protectorate over the republic, and such a step should not be taken until all the probable consequences are clearly understood." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) notes that the President "fails to give or even to suggest any reason why the United States should pay to a junta or to anybody else in Panama the great sum of $10,000,000 in addition to a yearly rental of $250,000 and all the other benefits conferred."

JOHN TURNER, ANARCHIST.

THE foundations of our Government are in danger. So much is admitted, or rather claimed, by both sides in the controversy over the deportation of an inoffensive-looking Englishman who is imprisoned in a steel cage on Ellis Island, in New York bay. To let him stay, we are told by one side, will be to open the door to every anarchist who would overthrow our republic; to turn him out, we are told by the other side, will be, as Ernest Crosby declared at a meeting in Cooper Union, to make the statue of Liberty "a brazen lie," for which we should substitute "an ogre of iron with a club, to cast upon immigrants coming up the bay the shadows of despotism darkening the world.



JOHN TURNER,
Who may be sent back to England under the new anarchist deportation act.

John Turner, the central figure in this controversy, who is at present living in a six-by-nine cage intended for immigrants who are violently insane, is a "philosophic anarchist." On October 23, while addressing a meeting in New York city on the subject of labor-unions and strikes, a squad of twenty or more policemen and "a crowd of secret-service men," all "fully armed," interrupted the meeting, captured the anarchist, and discovered, upon search, that he carried a small penknife. A patrol wagon and a government launch haled him swiftly to Ellis Island. There he is to remain until the courts pass upon the law under whose provisions it is proposed to deport him. This law, enacted on March 3 last, prescribes, in section 38, that no person shall be permitted to enter the United States "who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character."

Turner falls under the description in the first two clauses. His friends are carrying the case to the Supreme Court on the contention that the law is unconstitutional; but an adverse decision seems to be expected, as the guaranties of the Constitution apply only to citizens, and not to aliens seeking admission to the country.

This expectation, however, does not prevent some pretty severe criticism and denunciation of the law and its application. Edward M. Shepard calls it "un-American, high-handed, tyrannical, and stupid"; and the New York *Independent* thinks it is "indefensible." The New York *Evening Post* says that it "savors of the Middle Ages, of the days of religious intolerance and persecution, and is a blot upon the country's good name," and adds:

"The moment we permit magistrates or commissioners to begin reading crimes in what a man thinks, as distinct from what he

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says or does, that moment we imperil a government of ordered liberty. Let the authorities be as severe as possible with every crime, or incitement thereto; but let them beware of taking their own guesses as to 'belief' as proof of crime. No man is safe if the police may arrest for secret thoughts."

Freedom (Anarchist, London), Mr. Turner's paper, says:

"The arrest of our comrade, John Turner, in New York, places the final stigma of infamous tyranny on the so-called republic of the United States, and puts this form of government before the world in its true light. If the people would only understand that all modern states are ruled by the big financiers, and that presidents, kaisers, and czars are only the figureheads, something would be gained. Such an honest and courageous opponent of capitalism as John Turner is not a welcome guest in a country that is swindled night and day by Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, and Morgans. Nevertheless their attack on Turner will recoil on themselves, for his long and arduous efforts in the cause of labor have made him friends wherever a trade-union exists. The more they inquire into his career the more he will be respected and they detested."

The Pilgrim (Battle Creek), edited by Willis J. Abbot, manager of the Democratic press bureau in the 1900 campaign, says:

"More than a hundred years ago the Federalist party was thrust out of power in the United States because of its enactment of the so-called alien and sedition laws which interfered with the right of free speech. To-day we are getting rapidly back to the policy then repudiated. Representative Littlefield, of Maine, has a bill which he proposed to introduce to the present Congress nominally intended to punish one who counsels or abets assassination, or 'teaches the principles of anarchism.' Practically, however, in connection with the anti-anarchist law it makes a few government officials the absolute judges of the limits of free speech and of political agitation. The whole legislation is obviously un-American and in conflict with the Constitutional provision, which declares that there shall be no abridgment of the right of free speech. Judge Lacombe, of New York, before whom the Turner case was brought, declares that this provision related only to the speech of our own citizens uttered in this country. Even this is too liberal a construction of the Constitution for some of the reactionaries who are continually attacking this right, but it is absurd nevertheless. If our Government is constitutionally prohibited from restricting the right of people in the United States to the expression of their views, how much the more impossible is it that we should legislate concerning what people shall say in other countries! Yet that is what the law under which Turner suffers professes to do."

On the other side the Brooklyn *Citizen* remarks that "we have now so varied an assortment of cranks of our own breeding that it can hardly be necessary for the diversification of the intellectual life of our people to import new specimens." "To defend such a man on the ground that he is a harmless philanthropist is to make good government a mockery and to degrade the right of free speech to the level of treason," says the Baltimore *American;* and the New York *Times* observes:

"It is senseless to pretend that Turner is harmless because he is philosophic, because he is not an assassin, but merely a believer in what Mr. Crosby calls the 'beautiful theory' of anarchy. When he preaches the 'beautiful theory,' there are pretty sure to be in his audience persons who are no empty theorists. He implants in seething brains ideas which experience teaches us are likely to ripen into hideous crimes. Czolgosz was an attendant upon anarchistic meetings."

The New York *Tribune* says similarly:

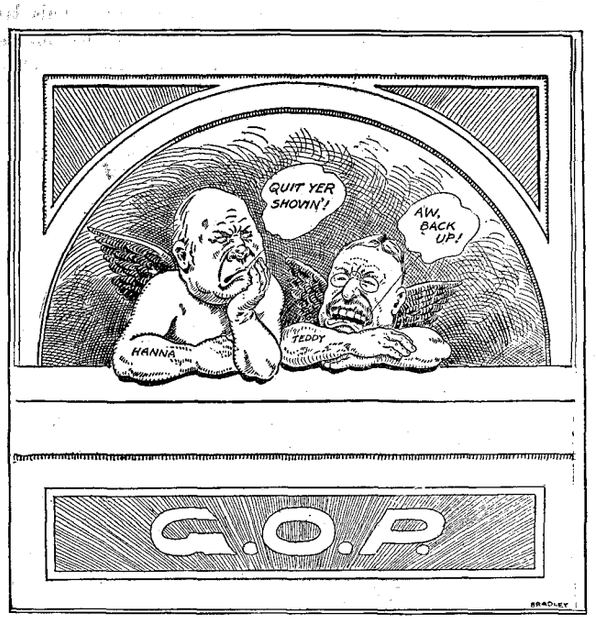
"Mr. Turner, tho he comes here not to advocate the overthrow of government, does come here to organize societies and address half-educated people who may easily be infected by his philosophical ideas of anarchy and translate them into forcible action. Militant anarchy has back of it and inspiring it philosophical anarchy. It is difficult to frame laws to reach the latter; but when laws do happen to reach it, we hardly expect to hear sane men complain that it is an outrage to enforce the law to its letter because the particular anarchist does not distribute bombs, but only theories which inspire others more uncompromising or more rugged than himself to make and throw them."

An anarchist writer in *Free Society* (Anarchist, Chicago) makes this interesting query:

"An anarchist, as I understand, is one who opposes government and its laws, maintaining that government is violence and law a mere farce. If I am right—and I challenge any one to prove the contrary—then I ask, on what ground do anarchists take up a legal fight against the anti-anarchist law?"

The editor of *Liberty* (Anarchist, New York) says:

"In my view the only hope of overturning the law lies in the argument that it is in conflict with the *spirit* of the Constitution, for I consider it almost certain that the higher court will decide, as did the lower court, that it does not conflict with the *letter*. As it could not in any case be in the power of Congress to pass effective laws limiting the freedom of speech of persons not residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is hardly to be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to forbid such legislation, of the possibility of which they never could have dreamed. But, on the other hand, it is still less to be supposed



EVEN HERE!
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

THE TUG OF WAR.
—Bush in the New York *World.*

REPUBLICAN AMITY CARICATURED.

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that, in framing a constitution for a land whose earliest settlers came here from foreign shores in search of freedom to speak, they intended to make it possible to prevent others from following this example. Turner's lawyers should build their case on this contention."

A CHRISTMAS TRAVESTY.

MISS FLORENCE KELLEY, secretary of the National Consumers' League, and at one time state inspector of factories for Illinois, has contributed an interesting article to *Charities* (December 5), in which she declares that the business rush of the Christmas season is robbing the lives of many child-workers of the significant Christmas cheer and good-will. "For thousands of men, women, and children," she says, "the holiday season has come to mean chiefly weariness, due to excessive work, followed often by illness, and still oftener by an enforced holiday without pay, a bitter inversion of the order of holiday cheer." The candy manufacturers, perfumers, and paper-box makers, who prepare for the Christmas trade long before Thanksgiving, all employ large numbers of children and young girls, for whom overtime work is injurious. Miss Kelley describes this situation as common in New York at this time of the year:

"Aside from the employees visible in the stores, there is another army of workers directly affected by the Christmas rush—the change-makers, bundle-wrappers, packers, drivers, and delivery boys. The work of the last-named four groups continues for many hours after the stores are closed; and the bitter hardships suffered by the delivery boys in the form of hunger, cold, sleeplessness, and consequent illness constitute year after year a tragedy of the Christmas season.

"Apart from the widely reported, carefully verified story of the lad who died on New Year's morning two years ago (from cold and exposure) in the wagon in which he had been working from seven o'clock one morning until two o'clock the next morning—delivering belated gifts in a northern suburb of New York and returning to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street too weary to try to go home—there are known every year to directors of boys' clubs and to the settlements, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the physicians who practise among the poor, many children for whom the cruel exposure attending their holiday work is followed by nervous prostration, or pneumonia, too often ending in tuberculosis."

The messenger-boy's life is even worse, for we are informed that "on no one does the burden of the Christmas cruelties descend more heavily than upon him." Miss Kelley says on this point:

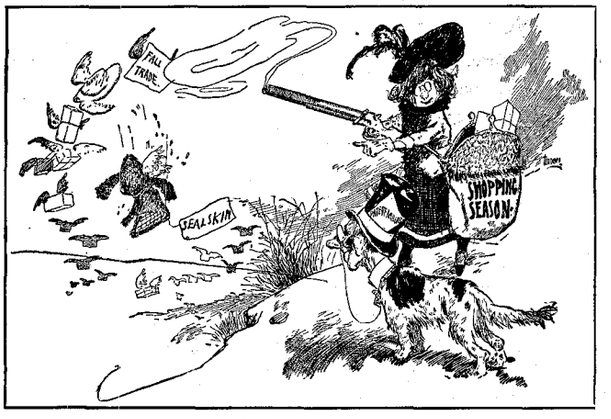
"The irregular hours, the still more irregular meals, with the consequent recourse to coffee and cigarettes; the incessant temptation to overcharge; the frequent temptation to purloin money and valuables entrusted by strangers to boys at the critical age of the keenest love of adventure; the association with street boys of every quality; the enforced contact with disreputable people to whom thousands of messages are annually delivered by young boys—all these things have effectually convinced students of the child-labor problem that messenger service ranks among the boy-destroying trades.

"All the foregoing disadvantages attach to the night service with even greater force than to the work by day. After 7 P.M., the work of the messenger service should, from its very nature, be performed by adult men; never by minors; least of all by boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years. Yet it is these young lads who constitute the rank and file of the service at the present time; many of them only nominally fourteen years old, while really much younger.

"For all the messengers, the Christmas season is the hardest of the year. Work is brisker, inexperienced children are taken on. Bundles are larger and heavier, and correspondingly more wearisome to carry than at other times. Or, they may be smaller, more precious, and, therefore, more tempting than usual to purloin. Waiting at the doors of dwellings is trying in the cold of the Christmas days; servants are apt to be slow because of the excessive demands upon them; the contrasts between the comfort, perhaps the splendor, of the interiors seen by glimpses and the meager surroundings and celebration at home—all these things make the Christmas experience of the messenger boys bitter, rather than cheering.

"On the other hand, people in general are inclined to be more confiding than at other times; overcharging is easier; the fear of detection remoter than in the humdrum weeks. The downfall of inexperienced children in this service, as in the retail stores, is more common at Christmas than at other seasons."

But there is a way in which the public can relieve the situation. Miss Kelley suggests that persons requiring messengers should stipulate for a large boy, then the tiny messenger will gradually



"GO FETCH!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

disappear, as the baby used for begging purposes has already vanished. Thoughtlessness on the part of the shoppers brings this suffering.

Miss Kelley makes a plea for the rigid enforcement of the laws restricting the hours of labor for women and children. Much of this overtime work occurs in those manufacturing States in which it is permitted, but in New York, where the law restricts the hours of labor, so far as children are concerned, to nine hours, "a lax policy of prosecuting violators of the law" has encouraged more violations. In Massachusetts, too, a law limits to fifty-eight hours the legal working week of women and minors under eighteen years, but expressly provides that the law shall not be in force during December. In Illinois, however, the children are better protected, for the child-labor statute there is enforced by factory inspectors. The law prohibits the employment of any child under sixteen years longer than eight hours in one day, and after seven in the evening.

The Burden of Christmas Presents.—We Americans have almost completely lost the true significance and spirit of Christmas, is the seasonable remark of the Charleston *News and Courier*. Not that the day is becoming the less important and joyful, but because "we have set aside the religious aspect of the festival and made it a day so overburdened by social and secular occupations that we utter a sigh of relief when the season is over." *The News and Courier* continues:

"Not many years ago the giving of Christmas presents was confined to comparative trifles neither costly nor troublesome to get, and quite as expressive of affection and good-will as are the expensive gifts at present exchanged by friends. But by degrees the American tendency to extravagance and display showed itself more and more in what were once truly 'tokens of affection' until the custom became a burden and source of anxiety to every one who can not afford to buy their gifts without regard to expense. And so, long before the arrival of the day, the phrase most frequently heard in the home and in the shops is: 'What can I give?' The tone indicating a greater desire to be rid of a troublesome question than any wish to find something which would give the recipient pleasure. . . . . .

"The business—for it can be called by no more sentimental name—of Christmas presents has assumed such proportions that

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it has become a tax and burden to many persons, instead of the pleasure it should be; and there is great need of a reform in the matter. The custom has become a mere conventionality in a great number of cases, and the little gifts that were considered all-sufficient in former days are looked upon as mean and trivial now. Even those whose incomes are very limited, and to whom every dollar is important, can not be left behind by their more prosperous acquaintances in the costliness of their gifts, and sometimes they are obliged to stint themselves in common necessaries to catch up with the extravagancies of Christmas."

INCREASE OF CRIME IN CHICAGO.

THE outbreak of robbery and lawlessness of late in Chicago has aroused the newspapers and people of that city to the great need for better protection of lives and property. Several mass-meetings have been held to urge better police protection, city officials have planned a vigilance committee as an aid to the police, and an anti-crime federation has been formed, and has been growing rapidly. Mayor Harrison and the police magistrates come in for severe criticism in the press, while the police force is regarded as inadequate.

The news columns of the Chicago papers are full of items about the criminal situation. In the month from September 27 to October 27 there were 394 burglaries and hold-ups and only 88 arrests. In the last six months seventeen police magistrates have had before them 226 persons charged with carrying concealed weapons. Of these 121 were discharged and on 105 only a slight fine was imposed. There are now more than 1,000 cases awaiting trial with only four trial judges in the criminal court to dispose of them. During the four days of December 6-9 inclusive fully 20 persons were held up and robbed, and in one instance a lawyer was shot while running away from his assailants. He died the next day. In the majority of cases the bandits have been young men, but in one case two young girls imitated the highwaymen by robbing two young women in the street. Saloons have been "held up" and patrons robbed. Other places of business have been visited and proprietors and patrons forced at the muzzle of a revolver to deliver up their money. One attempt was made to "hold up" a street-car, and two men were beaten into unconsciousness and then robbed.

Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police O'Neill attribute these criminal outbreaks to the wide publicity given to the operations of the car-barn bandits, and to the carrying of concealed weapons. They claim that efficiency of the department has been weakened because of the labor strikes, and that 700 policemen are now doing strike duty. A "flying squadron" of police has been organized to round up these highwaymen, besides all-around thugs and undesirable saloon loungers. The mayor has issued orders to the police to use every possible means to stop the carrying of concealed weapons. As a result, the police are now busy "running in" vagrants and criminals. At one time the "flying squadron" visited a number of lodging-houses and saloons and searched about 1,500 persons, but no concealed weapons were found.

"It is time a strong check was put on the habit of carrying pistols," says the Chicago *Journal*. It adds: "It is ridiculous to suppose that personal safety requires an ordinary person to go about armed. Even with the prevalence of highwaymen in the city, a revolver is of little use to its possessor, and its dangers are far greater than its benefits." The Chicago *Tribune* declares that "the inefficiency of the police is great, but the laxity of the police magistrates is even more serious. Even in the higher courts ridiculously small penalties are often imposed." *The News* of the same city says similarly:

"Not only are robberies increasing in number in Chicago, but the highwaymen are more bold and more desperate than formerly. There has been a marked and significant change in the character of these crimes during recent years. Formerly the footpad rarely resorted to violence save as a means of avoiding arrest. To day the robber's weapon is used to injure, maim, and kill. Having robbed, he is likely to beat his unresisting victim into insensibility. In short, he is a murderer as well as a robber. . . . . .

"If the people through their constituted authorities do not compel the enforcement of laws, do not demand prompt and efficient action from the lower courts, do not maintain the conditions which discourage crime, why expect the criminal classes to respect the law? The police force should be used to wipe out the saloon dives and other miserable rat-holes which are the hold-up man's headquarters and base of operations. The police courts should hold every man accused of a serious crime to the grand jury instead of sending him to the bridewell on an inadequate fine.

"The responsibility for many of the failures to enforce law and administer justice is not hard to place. It is the 'political pull' that protects the divekeeper, and it is the same villainous influence that hampers the administration of justice and secures light sentences and bridewell pardons. . . . Crime is but the natural result of tolerating abuses that breed crime."

ELIJAH DOWIE—"They say I'm broke."
—Lovey in the Salt Lake *Herald*.

"AND IT CAME TO PASS, AFTER A WHILE, THAT THE BROOK DRIED UP."
—1 Kings xvii. 7.
—Smith in the Indianapolis *Journal*.

SOME DOWIE CARTOONERY.

(The Dowie receivers were discharged December 8.)

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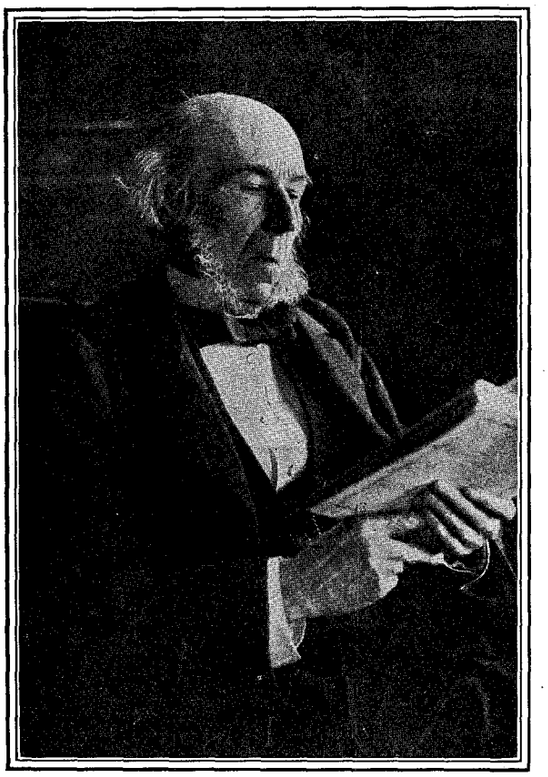
HERBERT SPENCER.

THE death of Herbert Spencer, in his eighty-fourth year, finds the knowledge of his philosophy so widely diffused that almost every daily newspaper can speak of his work with well-informed judgment; but it discloses the fact at the same time that scarcely any two agree upon the place he will ultimately take in the history of thought. No one, however, disputes that he was one of the mighty four who "made over the map of the intellectual world as completely as the discoveries of Columbus did that of the earth," as the Brooklyn *Eagle* expresses it. Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"He was not the least—perhaps he was the greatest—of that famous Victorian quartet that did more than any other four men of their era to revolutionize the world's thinking with respect to some of its greatest interests. With Darwin, Tyndall, and Huxley, he helped to break down the old conservatism and conceptions of the meaning of life and destiny, establish new standards and give new interpretations to old phenomena which have been and still are working their way into general acceptance by their inherent strength and vitality. They have changed the world's ideas and the world's attitude toward theology, physical and social science, and the origin and end of man."



HERBERT SPENCER,
Who died at his home in Brighton, England, on Tuesday of last week.

Prof. Goldwin Smith writes in the New York *Sun:*

"He had more readers in America than in Great Britain, and his works were translated into almost all the European languages. No one ever was more thoroughly dedicated to the pursuit of truth. For some years he was not only dedicated, but self-sacrificed to it. The scantiness of Milton's payment for 'Paradise Lost' is a byword. Herbert Spencer's early works required for their publication the aid of friends, and it is strange to compare his wages with those of the writers of second-rate novels.

"Spencer is entitled to rank among discoverers, for he treated the mental development of men on the principle of evolution some years before the appearance of the 'Origin of Species.' As a moral philosopher, he dealt with the moral and social nature of men by a method derived from his study of biological science. If the results of that method leave something to be desired when it is applied to the spiritual and esthetic elements of humanity, it was in itself sound as well as an antidote to chimeras and fallacies.

"In the conflict between Spencer and Carlyle, Carlyle is logically annihilated; yet we find that something perhaps not logical or biological is left. Spencer was a thoroughgoing free-thinker. He came at a time when the old traditions and sanctions had been destroyed or undermined by science and criticism while nothing had yet come to take their place. But he was not destructive. On the contrary, he was a builder of morality and society on a biological foundation, and his work, if it is not destined to be final, will certainly be lasting. Nor was he an enemy of religion; his feeling toward the power which manifests itself in the universe was essentially different from that which is excited by mere power and identical with that which forms the groundwork of religion. Still more did he deserve the epithet of religious in its comprehensive sense by his entire dedication of himself to the higher life and the disinterested pursuit of truth. *Sint animæ nostræ cum illo.*"

Prof. William James says in the New York *Evening Post:*

"In the death of Mr. Herbert Spencer, England has to deplore the loss of one of the two or three most influential thinkers whom she has given to our generation. Influences can be measured in either of two ways—by their wide and immediate or by their deep and remote effects. For wide and immediate influence Spencer must come before even Darwin. Darwin's influence was primarily over technical circles, and the students whom he directly touched perhaps owed as much to his methods and theoretic temper as to his results. On the 'public' his influence has been remote. Of twenty educated men who think they know all 'about' Darwinism, hardly one has read of it in the original. Spencer's influence, contrariwise, is not only wide, but *direct.* Thousands of readers who are not technical students know him in the original; and to such readers he has given (what they care about far more than either method or theoretic temper) a simple, sublime, and novel system of the world, in which things fall into easy perspective relations, whose explanatory formula applies to every conceivable phenomenon, and whose practical outcome is the somewhat vague optimism which is so important a tendency in modern life. In this enormous popular success of Spencer's works the incomparable superiority of constructive and critical methods is shown. Half the battle is won already by the man who has a positive system to propound. *He* need not waste time in clearing away old views; his view simply makes others obsolete by the fact that it is there. And in awarding 'points' to the various candidates for immortality in the 'Pantheon of Philosophy,' few are entitled to a higher mark than Mr. Spencer on this score of positive and systematic form. Whatever greatness this quality imports—and surely it is as rare and great as any—belongs to Mr. Spencer in the fullest measure. Who, since he wrote, is not vividly able to conceive of the world as a thing evolved from a primitive fire mist, by progressive integrations and differentiations, and increasing in heterogeneity and coherence of texture and organization? Who can fail to think of life, both bodily and mental, as a set of ever-changing ways of meeting the 'environment'? Who has not suddenly at some time grown grave at the thought that the parents' sinful or virtuous habits are inherited by the children, and destined to accumulate from generation to generation while the race endures?

"When one tries, however, to give a nearer account of Herbert Spencer's genius, and a more exact appraisal of his importance in the history of thought, one finds the task a hard one, so unique and idiosyncratic was the temperament of the man; and, with all the breadth of ground which his work covered, so narrow and angular was the outline which he personally showed. A pen like Carlyle's might convey a living impression of all the pluses and minuses which Mr. Spencer's character embodied; but a writer like the present critic must surely fail. Carlyle himself, indeed, had he ever tried the task, would have failed. With his so different temperament, the littleness of the personage would have tempted his descriptive powers exclusively, and the elements of greatness would have got scant justice from his pen. As a rule, all people in whom a genius like Carlyle's raises a responsive thrill find something strangely exasperating in the atmosphere of Spencer's mind. It seems to them so fatally lacking in geniality, humor, picturesqueness, and poetry, and so explicit, so mechanical, so flat in the panorama which it gives of life. 'The 'Arry of Philosophy' is a name which we have seen applied to Spencer by one critic of this sort. Another has likened him to a kind of philosophic sawmill, delivering, year in and out, with unvarying rectilinear precision, paragraph after paragraph, chapter after chapter, and book after book, as similar one to another, as if they were so

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many wooden planks. Another still says that 'his contact is enough to take the flavor out of every truth.'

"How inexhaustible are the varieties of human character! Every reader of Spencer can recognize the quality in him which provokes reactions such as these. Yet the fact remains that long before any of his contemporaries had seized its universal import, he grasped a great, light-giving truth—the truth of evolution; grasped it so that it became bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, and with a pertinacity of which the history of successful thought gives few examples, had applied it to the whole of life, down to the minutest details of the most various sciences. And how, one may well ask, is profundity and the genuine 'spirit of prophecy' ever to be shown in a man, if not by fruits like these? Moreover, altho Spencer's intellect is essentially of the deductive and *a priori* order, starting from universal abstract principles and thence proceeding down to facts, what strikes one more than anything else in his writings is the enormous number of facts from every conceivable quarter which he brings to his support, and the unceasing study of minutest particulars which he is able to keep up. No 'Baconian' philosopher, denying himself the use of *a priori* principles, has ever filled his pages with half as many facts as this strange species of *a priorist* can show. This unflagging and profuse command of facts is what gives such peculiar weightiness to Mr. Spencer's manner of presenting even the smallest topics. . . .

"A man like Spencer can afford to be judged, not by his infallibility in details, but by the bravery of his attempt. He sought to see truth as a whole. He brought us back to the old ideal of philosophy, which, since Locke's time, had well-nigh taken flight, the ideal—namely, of a 'completely unified knowledge,' into which the physical and mental worlds should enter on equal terms. This was the original Greek ideal of philosophy, to which men surely must return. Spencer has been likened to Aristotle. But he presents far more analogies to Descartes, whose mechanical theory of evolution swept over his age as Spencer's sweeps over ours. And altho Spencer can show no such triumphs of detail as Descartes's discoveries of analytical geometry, of dioptrics, of reflex action, and of perception by the eye, his moral character inspires an infinitely greater sympathy than that of the earlier philosopher. Descartes's life was absolutely egotistic, and he was basely servile to the powers that be. Mr. Spencer's faculties were all devoted to the service of mankind, and few men can have lived whose personal conduct unremittingly trod so close upon the heels of their ideal."

ASPECTS OF THE COTTON BOOM.

"LET Professor Langley make his ship of cotton," suggests the Boston *Transcript*, "if he really wants it to go up." The spectacular rise of cotton to 12½ cents a pound, with the prediction by experts that it will continue to hold a high, perhaps a higher, figure, has produced a situation that is fixing the attention of the commercial world. In the cotton States the high price is bringing an era of prosperity; in the mill districts it is bringing a time of want. "It is estimated that the planters of the South will receive $200,000,000 more for their cotton crop this year than last year," says the Atlanta *Constitution*. "There is no other part of the country which is so prosperous, or in which the business outlook rests upon a more substantial foundation," declares the New York *Sun*; and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* rejoices that, as a result, "lands will appreciate, school terms will be longer, the population will be better housed and fed, economic problems will be less baffling, the churches will lean upon stronger arms." From the mill districts, however, comes a different story. "It means a terrible calamity for Lancashire," says a British despatch. "I believe the condition confronting us to-day is the worst in twenty-five years," says one manufacturer; and Mr. Sully, the "bull" leader, predicts that "there will be a shortage this season sufficient to keep closed a considerable percentage of the mills of the world." Says the Boston *Transcript*, which is published in the center of the New England cotton-mill region:

"Distress to a greater or less extent in the mill-centers seems unavoidable. *The Transcript's* recent news reports on this subject have shown the impossibility of cotton-mills running at a profit, owing to the disparity between the current prices of raw material and finished product. The recent quite general reduction in wages failed to put them on a level basis even with 11½-cent cotton. With cotton at a higher price, which seems assured, the situation is aggravated. Northern mills generally have much less than a season's supply of cotton in stock. Many are supplied for only six to eight weeks or less. Exporters have been the principal buyers of cotton since the season opened, and the bulk of the cotton so far marketed has gone abroad. The failure of their statistical prophets last season and the months of wretchedness in the Lancashire district which followed the consequent shutdown of the mills taught the English spinner a lesson, and he has stocked up so far as possible with raw material at below 11½ cents a pound. He ought to be in much better shape at present than his American compeer, who must continue his recent hand-to-mouth policy."

But the South, in the midst of its prosperity, is threatened by the boll weevil. The Texas cotton crop was ravaged by this pest this year; Louisiana fears that its turn will come next year. Boll-weevil conventions have been held in Texas and Louisiana, and the Louisiana legislature has been called in special session to devise means to fight it. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that the legislature "will establish a quarantine against cotton-seed and any other farm produce likely to bring the boll weevil into Louisiana, and it will create a boll-weevil commission, endowed with full and plenary power, which commission is authorized to destroy any crop infested with insects that may be destructive or dangerous." President Roosevelt favors the appropriation by Congress of $500,000 to fight the pest. *The Times-Democrat* says on this point:

"The boll-weevil question is a national and not a local one, and the North is, as a matter of fact, suffering more from it to-day than the South. The advance in the price of cotton will make the present crop, small as it is, the most profitable ever grown. On the other hand, the New England mills are suffering because they have to pay more for cotton than usual. Several of them have had to shut down, and the reduction in wages already made affects many thousands of working men. The boll weevil has so far hurt the North most; and it is not to be wondered at that New England should be willing—and, indeed, anxious—to have Congress crush out the destructive pest that is causing it so much trouble and expense."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CHINESE officials think that Great Britain is after Tibet. Some people are so suspicious.—*The Chicago News.*

THE country is threatened with more benevolence, judging from the advance in the price of petroleum.—*The Baltimore American.*

JUDGING from the methods by which Zion City was financed, Dr. Dowie is not only Elijah II., but he is Charlie Schwab II.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

"I CAN see no reason why I should resign," says Perry Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee. Mr. Heath should consult an oculist.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

W. B. YEATS, the Irish poet, says there is no more real acting. Mr. Yeats should see some of the members of Congress making their speeches in favor of economy and retrenchment.—*The Washington Post.*

"MANY a man would give a great deal for your opportunities," said the earnestly ambitious man. "Of course," answered Senator Sorghum. "I had to give a greal deal for 'em myself."—*The Washington Star.*

APROPOS of the Florida ship-canal scheme, the Richmond *News-Leader* wants to know "if Florida should take it into her head to secede in order to secure its consummation, who, in the light of recent events, could challenge her right?"—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

A WISE newspaper says we should be thankful that we are moderns and heirs of all the wisdom of the ages. Perhaps we should be if we did not know that the average American imagines Plato to be a new kind of silver polish, and Sappho an attachment to a piano.—*The Washington Times.*

THE strongest candidate the Democratic party can nominate for the Presidency is William Randolph Hearst, publisher of the New York *Journal*, Chicago *American*, and San Francisco *Examiner*. Mr. Hearst is the authority for this statement. He confesses he is a man of unimpeachable youth, unblemished energy, violent liberality, and that his friendship for the people can only be expressed in wood type and red ink.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A RUSSIAN DRAMA OF MODERN DEGENERATION.

ONE of the most original and gifted of the Russian novelist-playwrights, I. N. Potapenko, has written a play, "Atonement," which is compared by the critics with the works of Hauptmann, Hervieu, Brieux, and other dramatists of European fame, and which is declared to be sincere, powerful, realistic, and stirring, if highly morbid and "unpleasant." "If modern life and society," says the critic of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, "produce such types, such groups of unbalanced, degenerate, morally diseased people, the stage can not ignore them." When a pathological phenomenon becomes so familiar that it is normal in its abnormality, literature must study it and portray it as an aspect of nature which it must body forth. The critic of the *Novoye Vremya* says that the drama is "hot from the soul," and expresses something the playwright has seen, lived, and suffered. The characters are "alive," flesh and blood, and almost any man who has opportunities of observing his fellows must know of such persons and types.

The play is a study of two families, or two groups rather: one a healthy, the other a psycopathic, neurasthenic one, with a link between them which creates a situation that inevitably produces tragic results. The "fate" of the antique tragedy has its counterpart in the legal, social, and moral "circumstances" of the time or in the logic of character, explains one of the reviewers in justifying the final catastrophe.

An outline of the plot may be briefly given as follows:

Valejnikoff, a young man of scientific interests, had married into a family of degenerates. One member of this family is an alcoholic and cynic, another is a mean, decadent pseudo-artist, a victim of the morphin habit. A third, the wife of Valejnikoff, is a dissolute and utterly unscrupulous woman. After several years of wretched married life, Valejnikoff had parted with his wife and had fallen in love with a sane, attractive, noble woman in full sympathy with his ideas and aims in life. The relation into which he entered with his true helpmeet was, however, legally improper, and it led to systematic persecution and blackmail on the part of his wife and her family. The life of the young professor and his companion was being poisoned and made miserable by the sordid and malicious intrigues of the Sandaloffs—the family to which his marriage had bound him.

His boy, the fruit of his first union, is unfortunately of the Sandaloff type through hereditary influences. He is lazy, vicious, spiteful, and corrupt. At the age of thirteen he secretly drinks to intoxication. His mother bribes him to act the part of spy in his father's house, and he contributes to making the situation almost unbearable.

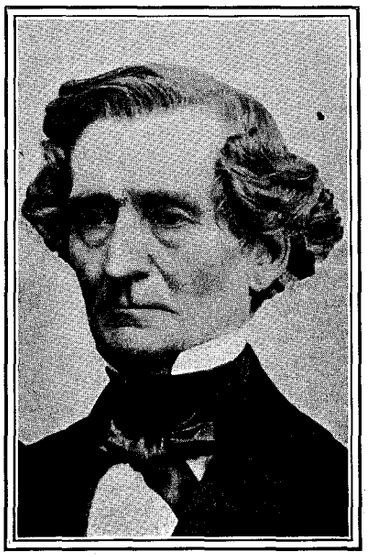
One member of the Sandaloff family, however, Marianna, a younger and unmarried daughter, has escaped the taint in its worst aspect. She is a nervous, enthusiastic, and flighty creature, at war with her wicked and egotistical family, eager for devotion, self-sacrifice, and even martyrdom for the sake of her ideal of goodness and virtue. She happens, too, to love her sister's husband, and in her ardent desire to "atone" for the sins and wrongs committed by her mother, sister, brother, and nephew, she repeatedly offers all her inheritance to Valejnikoff, who, naturally, declines this generous proffer.

Things go from bad to worse, and finally Valejnikoff's wife returns to his home and announces her intention to assert her legal rights and drive out the woman who had supplanted her. Marianna, in her exaltation and anger, threatens to shoot her sister, but her courage fails her. The revolver falls from her hand, and in a scene of great confusion and excitement Valejnikoff himself shoots and kills his wife.

Then comes Marianna's opportunity, the hour of her atonement. She assumes the guilt of Valejnikoff, and declares that she is the murderer of her sister. Her assertions are, however, received with considerable skepticism, and the strain and frantic effort to impose her sacrifice prove too great a tax upon her nervous system, and she falls as the curtain is lowered on the final act.

Whether she dies, it appears the dramatist does not make quite clear. One critic believes that she is intended to live and redeem the degenerate family by her suffering. The *Novoye Vremya*, however, points out that were Marianna to live, another and more terrible drama would inevitably grow out of the situation. There would be a trial, the condemnation of an innocent woman, a sentence to Siberian exile. And what would Valejnikoff do? Could he permit the sacrifice? If not, where would be the atonement? Marianna's death, on the other hand, would constitute an atonement, tho not the one she contemplated.

The play, in spite of its painful character, had a great success, and it is declared to be as well written as it is dramatically effective.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



HECTOR BERLIOZ.
Born 1803; died 1869.
"His was a most wondrous imagination, flamboyant, flaming, flaring, boiling and bubbling"; but "the end of the whole business was and is simple barrenness and discomfiture."

THE BERLIOZ CENTENNIAL.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hector Berlioz, which fell on December 11, is being celebrated throughout the world with Berlioz musical festivals, and has led to widespread discussion of the work and personality of this eminent French composer. Many of the estimates printed are of a decidedly derogatory kind; indeed, it seems to be the consensus of critical opinion that Berlioz's achievement has been much exaggerated. Mr. John F. Runciman, a writer in *The Saturday Review* (London, November 21), has the following to say:

"His was a most wondrous imagination, flamboyant, flaming, flaring, boiling, and bubbling, and entirely detached from all sense or any high order of intellect. There was no limit to the gigantic breadth of his schemes: there could be none: he had nothing to express, had nothing to narrow him down to definite means of expression. He was everlastingly wanting to heap Pelion on Ossa. His plans were the plans of the dustman who shoots all he finds until the appointed space is filled. Had he been a novelist he would have out-Balzaced Balzac, out-Zolaed Zola; had his bent been architectural he would have despised your mere Nôtre Dames and built Eiffel tower on Eiffel tower until the whole came toppling down. That is precisely what happened to his music and his musical plans: the end of the whole business was and is simple barrenness and discomfiture. His concerts had no effect upon the music of his day; his vastest, most gigantically planned compositions are entirely ineffective when heard to-day. His chromatic scales for drums, his orchestras in different corners of a hall, are less impressive than a Mozart sonata played on a small piano. . . . Yet with it all there was something fine about the man. His sincere belief in his insincere emotions, the confident courage with which he went through life, the reckless audacity with which he hurled scornful remarks at the ancient pundits—these things alone are refreshing."

Mr. Richard Aldrich, the musical critic of the New York *Times*, writing in similar vein, declares that Berlioz's music has failed to "make good a claim upon the love and sincere admiration of the public." Presented as the fairest fruitage of modern

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impulses in art, it "somehow turns to ashes like Dead Sea apples as you try to lay hold of it." He continues:

"His musical thought is almost always superficial. His musical invention is terribly, wearisomely commonplace. How few of the themes in any of his most important compositions are expressive, or beautiful, or find their way to the heart! The pomp and glitter and the wealth of color with which he sets them forth can not hide their poverty. How pale and poor is the '*idée fixe*' of the 'Fantastic Symphony'; how inexpressive the cantilena of the 'Benvenuto Cellini' overture. Think of the thematic wandering of the 'Harold' symphony, the empty pomposities of much of the 'Requiem' and the 'Te Deum.' They are typical of the composer's lack of invention. They can not be offset by memories of the love music of the 'Romeo and Juliet' symphony, the serenade of Mephistopheles, and the fairy music of 'The Damnation of Faust,' or the pallid charm of the scene in the fields and the pretty ballroom music of the 'Fantastic Symphony,' the vivacity and life of the 'Roman Carnival.' These are but lucky exceptions that come rarely to refresh the wearied listener to the great mass of Berlioz's music."

Berlioz's chief title to greatness, adds the same writer, lies in the fact that he was "the originator of the modern orchestra and of the modern developments of program music."

"His instrumentation may sound in places—and the places are increasing to the modern ear in number and extent—hard, glittering, hollow, without warmth or depth of color. There is still much of it that the most highly accomplished modern skill can not surpass in sheer brilliancy, in subtle refinement, in the expressive use of instrumental timbres for special effect. And the full value of it all can not be grasped without remembering that it was as a pioneer that Berlioz worked in this field. The seed was of Berlioz's planting, and how he worked alone at the tillage in the early years of the century, the courage, originality, inerrant prescience with which he developed it and brought it to fruition, is a remarkable chapter in musical history. Here was the field in which his genius was incontestable—here and in the propagation of the romantic idea of 'program music.' The men who have played so prominent a part in modern art through their work in it, Liszt, Strauss, and their fellows, Tschaikowski and the younger Russians, and the present generation of Frenchmen, are deep in debt to the ideals that Berlioz set up and that he tried himself so hard to realize."

A TEN-YEAR LIMIT FOR BOOKS.

THE remark made by Dr. Henry Van Dyke at the Connecticut State Teachers' convention that he hoped a law might be passed decreeing the printing of new books on paper which would not last more than ten years, was, of course, not meant to be taken too seriously; and yet, as the Boston *Transcript* points out, there is food for reflection and more than a half-truth in his suggestion that most of the books now written are not worthy of more than a merely ephemeral existence, and that it would be for the advantage of everybody if such books could pass out of bodily existence within a decade. The same paper goes on to comment:

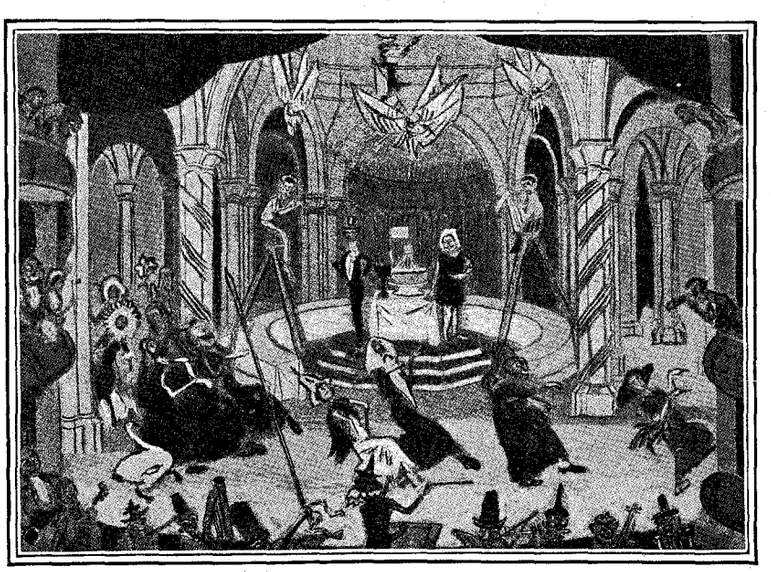
"It must be owned that while there is a tendency to shorten the life of books through the use of cheaper paper or through the employment of highly calendered paper, filled with clay, which furnishes a smooth surface for the half-tone blocks used in process illustration, there has been a vast improvement within the last ten years in the making of books. Competition with the magazines in the production of illustrated works, the influence of private presses like the Kelmscott, and the improvement of printing-machinery have led to the production of far better books than were issued twenty-five or fifty years ago. When we take into account the private-press productions with their vellum and Japan copies, which will last for ages, it will be seen that the average physical life of books is being advanced considerably. The works of these private presses are largely reprints of classics—nearly all of them issuing that gospel of pessimism, the Rubáiyat, of course—and doubtless would not come within the scope of the Van Dyke act.

"Of course most people will agree that there are too many books produced each year. The complaint has existed since Biblical times, and is likely to go on forever. But it is a question whether, after all, the trouble is not with the writers or producers of books, but is in the difficulty of getting the books to the right readers. Carnegie libraries, public institutions, Booklovers' libraries with Tabard Inn annexes in the nearest drug-store—there seem to be plenty of agencies for getting the books to the readers. But one may pore for days over library catalogues without knowing whether he will find flowers growing in the desert of titles. If every new book could get to the one or two men to whom it would be of interest and value, Dr. Van Dyke certainly would not object to its publication or its existence beyond the ten-year limit. Probably nearly everything that finds its way into print is worth reading by somebody. For the author and publisher the puzzle is to find the right reader."

Perhaps we need to be conservative, as well as destructive, in our attitude toward new books, since a certain percentage of new books are good books, and it is sometimes almost impossible to distinguish the good from the bad. "The sentiment of the world toward good books," says *The Transcript*, "has not changed much since John Milton, in his noble speech for the liberty of the press, declared that he who killeth a good book kills reason itself, killeth the image of God, as it were, in the eye."

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE PARSIFAL "VORSPIEL."

A BOOK of musical recollections by Herman Klein, for many years one of the foremost critics of music in England, has been published under the title "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London," and contains the story as told by the late Anton Seidl of the first performance of the "vorspiel" to "Parsifal." It is interesting to note that the initial performance of the entire opera in New York will occur practically on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the event narrated in the following anecdote:



A GERMAN SATIRE ON THE PRODUCTION OF "PARSIFAL" IN THE UNITED STATES.
—*Lustige Blatter* (Berlin).

"Early in December, 1878, Wagner made up his mind that his wife should be serenaded on her birthday at Christmas with the strains of the 'vorspiel' to 'Parsifal,' of which work he had then completed the first act. The only question was how to obtain an orchestra. After some reflection, Wagner determined to procure the services of the celebrated Meiningen performers; but, of course,

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THE REV. C. W. GORDON, ("Ralph Connor"). SIR GILBERT PARKER. JAMES DE MILLE. THOMAS CHANLER HALIBURTON, ("Sam Slick"). CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN NOVELISTS.

without their conductor, then no other than Dr. Hans von Bülow, Frau Cosima's first husband. The project was kept a profound secret, and young Anton Seidl was forthwith despatched to Meiningen to arrange matters with the band. He arrived there early in the morning and went direct to the hotel at which von Bülow was staying. The worthy doctor was practising, and, being unacquainted with Seidl, sent out word that he could not see him until eleven o'clock. Accordingly, at that hour Seidl presented himself at the great pianist's apartment and was duly ushered into his presence. At the first mention of Wagner's name, von Bülow drew himself up and inquired in an icy tone what it was that Herr Wagner wanted. Seidl explained the object of his mission.

"'Well,' replied the doctor, 'you must permit me to inform you that I do not occupy myself at all with the engagements of my orchestra. If Herr Wagner requires their services, his ambassador must be good enough to address himself to my *conzert-meister*. Good-morning.' And with that he stiffly bowed Seidl out.

"The 'ambassador' quickly found the leader of the band, and, the Duke of Meiningen's permission being readily granted, it was arranged that the men should be at Baireuth by a certain evening. They assembled in good time at the Sonne Hotel, where Wagner met them and conducted a rehearsal of the 'vorspiel.' Early next morning, while Frau Cosima was still asleep, the heavier instruments were conveyed to Wahnfried, and the players quietly stationed themselves at their desks in the vestibule and upon the staircase. When all was ready, Wagner gave the signal, and his much-honored wife awoke from her slumbers to hear for the first time the mystic phrases of the prelude to 'Parsifal.'"

CANADIAN NOVELS AND NOVELISTS.

THE first literature of a country struggling under the adverse conditions of pioneer life is apt to be practical and utilitarian, rather than intellectual. In Canada there were books of travel, guides for immigrants, charts, geographies, pamphlets, and broadsides, before there were novels. The first Canadian novel of which we have record is "The History of Emily Montague," written in 1769 by Mrs. Frances Brooke, wife of the chaplain of the garrison at Quebec. It consists of a series of letters from Emily Montague, at Sillery, to her friends abroad, and gives a picture of the life of the period at Quebec, both in city and garrison. Fifty years elapsed between the publication of this novel and of "St. Ursula's Convent," the second book of fiction written in Canada. Mrs. Julia Catharine Hart, the author of this story, also published a tale of Indian warfare and intrigue, entitled "Tonnewonte." Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, an Ottawa gentleman who has made extensive researches in Canadian bibliography, furnishes the above facts (in a paper printed in *The Sewanee Review*, October), and writes further as follows:

"Turning now to the Lower Provinces, we come to a name which ranks head and shoulders above every other name in Canadian literature—Thomas Chanler Haliburton, 'Sam Slick.' . . . It is impossible to attempt to do even partial justice, within the limits of a general paper, to the work of one whom Artemus Ward pronounced to be the 'father of the American school of humor.' Haliburton was not only a genuine humorist—one whose humor never became forced and whose satire was absolutely free from that vitriolic quality which mars the work of so many writers—but he also possessed most of the qualities which belong to the successful novelist. His skill in character-drawing has rarely been excelled on this continent, and his dialogue and power of graphic description are only slightly less marked.

"Haliburton's first book, 'The Clockmaker; or, The Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville,' appeared originally in *The Nova Scotian* in 1835-36. *The Nova Scotian* was then edited by another famous native of the province, Joseph Howe. 'The Clockmaker' was published by Howe in a small volume in 1837. It has since gone through some twenty editions, and was translated into German in 1840. In that year 'The Letter Bag of the Great Western' appeared; and in 1843 'The Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England.' 'The Old Judge' came out in 1840, and was translated into both French and German, besides running through many editions in English. . . . . .

"'Sam Slick' has found his way into every corner of the earth. A traveler records his surprise and pleasure at meeting with a well-thumbed copy [of one of his books] in a log-hut in the woods of the Mississippi valley. Another traveler found one in the most northern town in the world, Hammerfest, Norway, where it was the constant companion of the British consul."

Haliburton was a native of Nova Scotia. James De Mille, the second great Canadian novelist, was born in New Brunswick. Of De Mille Mr. Burpee says:

"From 1860 to 1865 he filled the important chair of classics in the faculty of Acadia, and was afterward professor of history and rhetoric at Dalhousie College, Halifax. He was the author of some twenty or thirty novels and tales, all published in the United States. The Harpers brought out some of his best books: 'The Dodge Club,' 'Cord and Creece.' 'The Cryptogram,' 'A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder,' etc. Several of these first appeared in *Harper's Magazine* as serials.

"De Mille's first book was 'Helena's Household,' a story of the catacombs at Rome, in the days of the persecution of the Christians. 'The Dodge Club' was published in 1869, some months before the first appearance of Mark Twain's 'Innocents Abroad.' It is a curious coincidence that two books so similar in arrangement and style of humor should have appeared the same year. There can be no possibility that one borrowed from the other, for De Mille's book appeared before 'Innocents Abroad,' and it would be absurd to suppose that a writer of Mark Twain's superabundant humor and intellectual resource could have the slightest occasion to pick another man's brains."

Passing on to the novelists of our own day, Mr. Burpee mentions first Sir Gilbert Parker, who is declared to be "Canada's leading novelist, whether we consider him merely among his contemporaries or with the whole group of Canadian novelists." Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts is cited as a Canadian writer of wide reputation and versatile talents. Grant Allen, we are reminded, was born in

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Canada; and Ernest Thompson Seton and Robert Barr were both strongly influenced by Canadian environment. We quote further:

"A few years ago a modest volume made its appearance in Toronto under the title 'Black Rock.' Being unassuming, it did not at first attract much attention. Its publishers were, fortunately, not of that enterprising type which announces a hundred-thousand edition before the book is on the market. 'Black Rock' was, therefore, left to make its own way in the world, as any good book should, and its subsequent success is a striking tribute to the soundness of public taste. Slowly but surely the book gained ground, as one reader recommended it to another, until 'Black Rock' became recognized as one of the strongest books of the year. And yet it had no artificial boom, no heralding of its merits to an expectant world; and it was, moreover, quite free from any tinge of sensationalism to appeal to the jaded taste of a public surfeited with new fiction. The author's name given on the title-page was Ralph Connor, but this soon became recognized as a *nom de plume*, and it leaked out that the author was Rev. C. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. . . . . .

"A beautiful little idyl of the foothills of the Rockies, called 'Beyond the Marshes,' was Mr. Gordon's next contribution to Canadian literature. This sketch was prefaced by a sympathetic introduction by the Countess of Aberdeen.

"In the 'Sky Pilot,' Mr. Gordon changed his scene from the Pacific Slope of the Rockies to the foothills and plains on the eastern side of the mountains—somewhere in the neighborhood of Calgary or Fort McLeod. This book has, if anything, had a wider success than 'Black Rock,' and the two books have reached an enormous circulation in the United States and Canada, and are beginning to make headway in England, always an uncertain field for transatlantic books."

Summing up, Mr. Burpee says: "We discover one or two premature novelists in the earlier periods of our history, but nevertheless anything like a general development in the writing of fiction or the appearance of a recognized group of Canadian novelists is not to be found except within the last decade or two."

THE LATEST WORD ON THE FROUDE-CARLYLE CONTROVERSY.

A BOOK that the friends of Carlyle think will close the controversy over the merits of Froude as the biographer of Carlyle has been written by Sir James Crichton-Browne and Alexander Carlyle, and depicts Froude as finally overtaken by his nemesis. The London *Bookman* regards this work as a complete and satisfactory answer to Froude's recently revealed self-defense, "My Relations with Carlyle." It further asserts that "The Nemesis of Froude" [the title of the new book] will have a permanent place in Carlyle literature, and that whoever takes account of it will not go far wrong in his judgment of the relations between Carlyle and his wife on the one hand, and Carlyle and his biographer on the other.

The material contained in Froude's "My Relations with Carlyle" is of an exceedingly unpleasant nature, and the wisdom of publishing it has been called in question. *The Bookman*, after noting that the new charges are "not fit for public discussion," continues:

"There is an entry in Mrs. Carlyle's diary which runs as follows: '26 June. Nothing to record to-day but two blue marks on the wrist.' This is all. The entry was included by Carlyle himself, and Froude declares that the blue marks were inflicted on Mrs. Carlyle by her husband in a fit of passion. For this there is no evidence but that of Miss Jewsbury. There is also the charge of incapacity. This accusation is almost invariably whispered against eminent men who happen to be childless. In this case all the refutation which can possibly be supplied is given by Sir James Crichton-Browne briefly and delicately. He says: 'Miss Ann Carlyle Aitken and Miss Margaret Carlyle Aitken, now living in Dumfries, recall that twice whilst at Craigenputtock Mrs. Carlyle consulted their mother, the late Mrs. Aitkin, about her maternal hopes, which alas! came to naught; and the late Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, when on her aunt's death she became her uncle's companion, was much touched to find in a drawer at Cheyne Row a little bundle of baby clothes made by Mrs. Carlyle's own hands.' What more can be said? Even without this conclusive testimony the whole drift and tone of the correspondence between Carlyle and his wife make Froude's statements incredible."

The authors of "The Nemesis of Froude" have the following words to say on the subject of "frank" biographies:

"Now the frank biography is unquestionably desirable; but even the frank biography has its limits, and has not hitherto been held to include details of physiological functions or stenographic records of every unguarded or hasty word. It should not pander to unworthy curiosity. In every human life there is a highest and a lowest which even the frankest biography should leave untouched; a shekinah which should remain enshrined in cloud, a scullery which should be hidden from view. In ignoring this, and in laying bare, with shameless incontinence, the most sacred emotions and private details in the life of his dead friend, Froude has exposed himself to the full force of Tennyson's withering denunciation of those who traffic in posthumous tittle-tattle and defamation. . . . . .

"But it is not only the too frank biography that in Froude's case is complained of, but the false and grisly biography, that misrepresents its subjects and perpetuates, if it does not originate, dishonoring false witness against him. 'A well-written life,' said Carlyle, 'is almost as rare as a well-spent one.' Never was life worse written than his own."

In seeking for a sufficient motive to account for Froude's act in leaving behind him so unsavory a document, *The Bookman* asks: "Will the mere lack of good sense and good feeling sufficiently explain Froude's conduct? No one was fonder of dallying with delicate secrets than the historian of Henry VIII. But there is much to suggest that Froude had real or fancied wrongs to avenge, and that he took this opportunity." The authors of "The Nemesis" suggest that "it is possible that some of the motives which actuated Froude in his dealings with Carlyle's biographical material were subliminal in their operation and unknown to himself; but, on the surface, motives not wanting in strength are discernible." Carlyle had indulged in outspoken strictures on Froude's writings, such as that they displayed "a fondness for indecent exposure." Froude had, moreover, to discover in the letters he was to edit certain references to himself far from complimentary, and he was outspoken in his dissatisfaction at the manner Carlyle disposed of his papers, and considered himself treated unfairly; so that when he came to arrange and comment on these papers, "love and admiration there still were, Froude assures us, but mingled with these were grave reprehension and—shall we say—wounded *amour propre?*" The strongest motive of all—the motive for the recent pamphlet—is thus set forth by the authors of "The Nemesis":

"But if it was in this mood that Froude entered on his biographical campaign, other motives determining its course and issue came into play. The 'Reminiscences' appeared, and were received, as he has told us, with a violence of censure for which he was quite unprepared, and from that moment it became an object with him to justify himself. Instead of bowing to the universal condemnation of his indiscretions and observing reticence and discrimination in his further progress in the work, he bent himself to make good his case, and influenced, no doubt, by the knowledge that he had in his keeping, as a last resort, those shocking secrets which he has enshrined in the pamphlet now given to the world, he proceeded with his theme of adulatory defamation. His mind was poisoned against Carlyle by the conception he had formed of his treatment of his wife, and do what he might, amidst all the nectar and ambrosia, the subtle and deadly venom would, from time to time, trickle out. In Froude's somewhat rank imagination conceptions grew apace. Once formed they were expanded from within and never subjected to the pressure of facts from without. And so his malign conception of Carlyle gathered strength as he went on, and is seen in full force in his posthumous paper. . . . 'My Relations with Carlyle' is a kind of literary garbage, and, like garbage, creates disgust; but, like garbage also, it may not be without its use in nature, if it promote the growth of a just estimate of the spirit of its author."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SCIENCE AND THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

WHETHER the gospel accounts of the star which the magi saw refer to a phenomenon wholly miraculous or to one which can be explained by known physical laws is a question that will be answered according to one's theological views on the subject of miracles in general. A scientific view of the possible physical explanations of such a star is presented by Garrett P. Serviss, the writer and lecturer on astronomical subjects, whose conclusion, however, is that the mystery, so far as science is concerned, "remains unsolved." Writing in *Everybody's Magazine* (December) he says:

"That natural phenomena of a conspicuous character, when appearing at considerable intervals of time, are readily forgotten by the majority of mankind is proved by the continually recurring wonder excited by the successive reappearances in the evening sky of the planet Venus. These reappearances are separated by intervals of only 584 days, and Venus remains visible as a gradually brightening evening star during several months at a time, and yet invariably, when she approaches her most brilliant phase, thousands of excited people take her for some novel celestial phenomenon.

"For this reason the planet Venus plays a part in the Star of Bethlehem tradition. Notwithstanding the ostensible exactness of the Christian era, the date of Christ's birth is not certainly known within four years, and it is entirely possible that, when the birth occurred, the planet Venus may have been nearing her brightest phase as an evening star. To the magi traveling across the desert toward the west she would have appeared every evening shining with extraordinary splendor in the direction of Palestine, seeming to lead them on their way and growing brighter as they approached. If their arrival in Palestine coincided nearly with the period of her inferior conjunction with the sun, she would be at her brightest when they neared the mountains of the Holy Land, would seem early in the evening to touch the near-by horizon where Bethlehem lay, as if to indicate to them that there was the end of their journey, and very shortly after their arrival would disappear from the sky, being swallowed in the overpowering rays of the sun. The nature of Venus might easily have been unknown to the 'Wise Men.' Their wisdom was doubtless of a speculative, metaphysical, and mystical character, which would readily accept as miraculous an unusual phenomenon that seemed to have some special relation to themselves.

"Another well-known hypothesis explains the Star of the magi as what astronomers now call a temporary star. The public mind has been familiarized with the subject of temporary stars since the outburst of the extraordinary one that appeared in the constellation Perseus in the opening year of the twentieth century, and which is called, astronomically, Nova Persei. That was by far the most brilliant temporary star that the eyes of men had beheld in three centuries, but it was greatly inferior to another star of its class which burst out in the year 1572, in the constellation Cassiopeia, and which is frequently spoken of as Tycho's star because it was most assiduously observed during the entire period of its visibility by the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe.

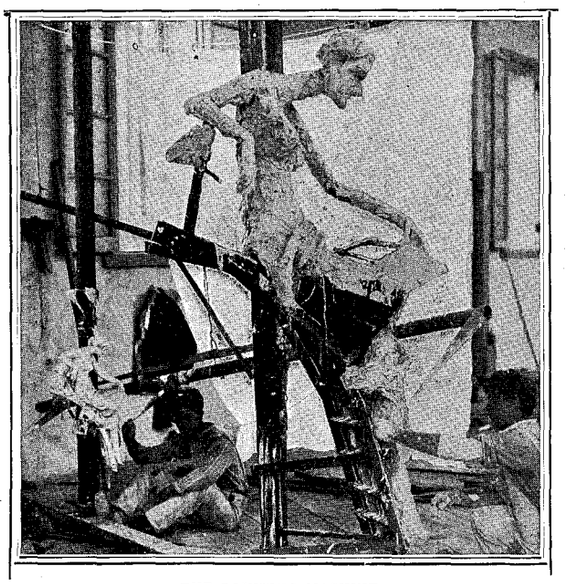
"Tycho's star was, without exception, the most magnificent on record, at its best outshining Venus in her most brilliant phase, and the suggestion was long ago made that this might be indentical with the Star of Bethlehem. This theory, if correct, would imply that Tycho's was not a true temporary, but a periodical, or variable star. To support the theory of identity, appeal was made to certain not very definite records of the appearance of new stars in the same quarter of the heavens where Tycho's had been seen, and on the basis of these it was shown that the star in question might shine out at intervals of about three hundred and fifteen years. If this were true, an apparition would have been due in the supposed year of Christ's birth, and considering all the circumstances—the ignorance of the times, the popular love of marvels—such an appearance could easily have given rise to the tradition of the wise men's star.

"About the year 1887 Tycho's star was looked for, and if it had actually appeared, strong confirmation would have been afforded to the theory of its periods. But it did not come, and has not been seen since; and astronomers, even if they accept the possibility that it may some time burst out again, have no data whereby to predict the time of its reappearance.

"The possibility, in a general sense, that the Star of Bethlehem was a temporary star may be admitted without undertaking to identify it with any of the stars of that kind that have been recorded. These objects are so erratic that no prediction concerning them can be made, and no astronomer can tell where or when a new one may appear. So the mystery of the Star of Bethlehem, so far as science is concerned, remains unsolved."

THE MOLDING OF GREAT PLASTER DECORATIONS.

AS is well known, the statues and other decorations on the great Exposition Buildings at St. Louis are cast from the light, fibrous plaster called "staff," which was first used for the same purpose at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. How these great decorative pieces are molded with such delicacy of outline and at the same time so speedily is described in *The Scientific American* (December 5) by J. S. Crawford:



THE POINTING MACHINE

Model to the left, artisan setting nails to the pointer at the right. Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"Suppose that one hundred spread-eagles of colossal size are wanted. First, Missouri yellow clay is ground and tempered to the consistence of putty when ready for the glazier. The modeler shapes this clay in all details exactly as he wants the eagles. This work requires an artist. The model is kept free from cracks and toughened by moisture.

"The next thing is to get a flexible mold which conforms in every particular to the details of the eagle. From this mold the one hundred birds will be cast. This mold is made of gelatin. It is one or two inches thick, cohesive, tough, and flexible. It is mobile, so that parts of the cast which cut under may be released. It may be bent and handled with little danger of breaking.

"How shall we cast this mold?

"First, overlay the model with a coat of clay one or two inches thick. Then overlay the coat of clay with a shell of plaster-of-Paris four or five inches thick. This 'shell' may be cast in sections, or it may be cast whole and cut through to the overlay with a saw, then taken down in sections. The overlay of clay is then taken down; the model now stands alone. This model is oiled or greased. The inner surface of the shell is likewise oiled or greased, the shell replaced, and the sections keyed together and locked. The mold and model are held in their relative positions by a shore underneath and small posts called struts on the sides. There is now a vacant space between the shell and the model—the space before occupied by the clay. Through a small opening in the top this space is filled with ladles of melted gelatin, which soon sets. The shell is again taken down, the gelatin cut in sections coinciding with the shell and removed from the model. Each part is placed in its counterpart of the shell, and when these parts

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are approximated the mold is complete. The oil prevents the gelatin from sticking to either the shell or the mold. Alum-water applied to the mold hardens its surface, causing the plaster to set more quickly."

The whole secret of the process, the writer assures us, is in the gelatin mold. An intractable material such as wood or wax would not allow the "undercuts" to be withdrawn—no elaborate figure could be duplicated in the same mold. Gelatin is tough, flexible, and mobile, and its use makes the production inexpensive, while diversifying and enriching the reliefs of the decoration. It searches out the minutest recesses in the model; it will reflect the grain in tanned skins and a day's growth of the human beard.

HUMAN OSTRICHES.

THE ostrich, like some other birds, often takes into its stomach hard foreign substances to aid digestion by attrition. Human beings are "not built that way," and yet we occasionally find instances where people have swallowed large numbers of hard metallic articles—glass, stones, etc. Such an appetite is, of course, abnormal; but the immediate causes of the phenomenon appear to be various. In *La Nature* (November 21) Dr. L. Monnier, surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paris, describes a recent unusual case, and compares it with others that are on record. Says Dr. Monnier:

"The organs of man are usually of great sensitiveness, and the least foreign body becomes an inconvenient guest, of which the organism endeavors to rid itself. If this can not be done, there is irritation, resulting in interference with the working of the organ and in more or less pain. Thus the smallest mite of solid substance in the eye causes intolerable suffering, and often a single pin in the stomach makes necessary a surgical operation to remove it.

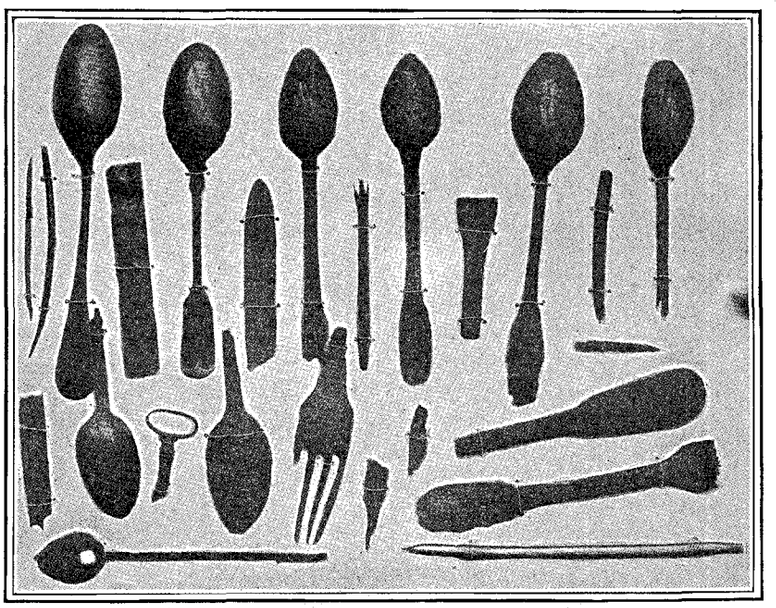
"On the other hand, there are cases of remarkable tolerance. Such was that of the five-year-old child exhibited to the Academy of Medicine, in whose esophagus a coin had rested for eleven months. . . . But this is exceeded by the following case shown to the Academy on July 15 last.

"'A young man of twenty-two years, of very limited intelligence and an epileptic, entered the St. Joseph Hospital to be treated for nervous and intestinal trouble. After some days the presence of foreign bodies in the stomach was shown; he was operated on, and great was our astonishment to feel a great number of metallic objects in that organ. With the aid of long pincers the objects represented in the photograph were taken out. [Some of them] were greatly corroded by the acids of the stomach, chiefly by hydrochloric acid. . . . In all there were twenty-five pieces weighing 230 grams [about half a pound]. All these bodies were placed perpendicular to the longer axis of the stomach in its large tuberosity. . . . . .

"We might think that after such an operation as this the condition of the patient would be serious. It was not so; he had hardly any elevation of temperature three hours later; on the fifteenth day he ate meat, and on the twenty-fifth he got up. He then confessed that, six months before, he had begun to swallow these foreign bodies with the intention of committing suicide. This motive appears to be one of the principal causes of the ingestion of foreign bodies; it was this that induced a woman of thirty-two years, whose case is reported by Dr. Fricker, of Odessa [Russia], to swallow thirty-five such objects as a soup-spoon, a teaspoon, a hairpin, etc.

"At other times the swallowing is done from bravado, as in the case of the young man operated on by Dr. Halsted, of Baltimore, from whose stomach two hundred and eight metallic objects and seventy-four grams of broken glass were removed after they had been there four days. . . . . .

"These patients and five others whose cases we have looked up in foreign medical literature . . . swallowed a number of objects larger than the one described above; but none of them, it seems to me, kept in his stomach such dangerous articles for so long a time with so complete integrity of the coating of the stomach and so perfect a tolerance in this organ."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TWENTY-FIVE ARTICLES TAKEN FROM A MAN'S STOMACH IN PARIS.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE FROM OUTSIDE.

NO matter how well constructed a so-called "fire-proof" building may be, its contents, and often the building itself, are not safe so long as it is surrounded by, or adjoins, combustible structures. How shall such buildings be protected from fires that may occur near them? This question is discussed editorially in *Cassier's Magazine* (December). Says that publication:

"Fire underwriters generally regard a brick wall, increasing in thickness from the top down, as the most satisfactory protection against the attacks of fire from the outside. If a building could be enclosed in solid brick walls on all sides, carried three feet above the roof level, it would be practically safe against fire from the outside. But the public is not yet ready to sacrifice the space necessary for the interior courtyard that would be required for light and ventilation purposes under such conditions. Tables of fire loss, covering a number of years, show that nearly one-third of the fire loss of the country is due to the outside exposure hazard. Fire is communicated from one building to another in almost every case through wall openings—through doors or windows—and to provide against this danger, fire protectionists have devoted some of their best endeavors.

"Since wall-openings must normally be open more or less of the time, either to traffic or to the passage of light, the first form of protection took the obvious form of a sheet-iron door or shutter arranged to be closed at night. Practical experience, however, soon showed that any considerable amount of heat warped the sheet-iron shutter to such an extent as seriously to impair its usefulness. A great improvement on the iron shutter came with the design of the tin-clad wooden shutter, a device without a superior for many forms of wall-opening protection. As applied to the window of mercantile establishments, however, the tin-clad shutter shared with the sheet-iron shutter several defects. It did not permit seeing from the outside a night fire in a building; it did not lend itself readily to the adoption of devices to close the shutter automatically in the event of fire; and it was very unsightly. Here was the opportunity for the fire-proof window, glazed with wire glass, and set in a sash and window frame covered with metal. The wire glass is made either with an opaque or polished surface, and the wire reinforcing, embedded in the glass itself, altho claimed to keep the window intact against the attack of a fire of almost any intensity, may be broken readily by the fireman when it becomes necessary to enter the building to introduce a

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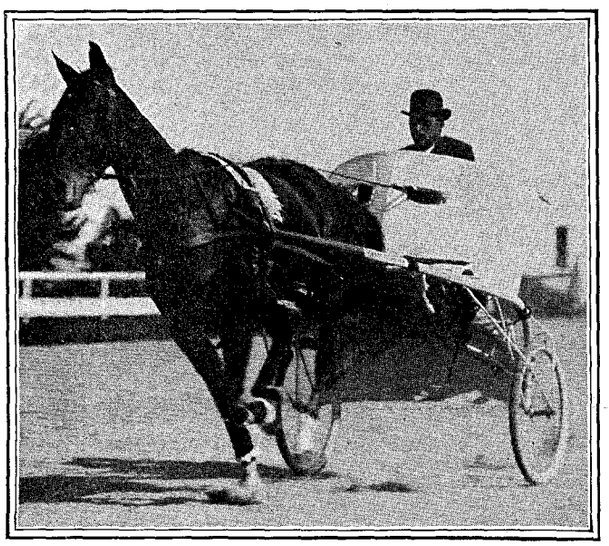
fire-stream. The efficiency of such wire-glass windows in reducing the exposure hazard is said to have been well demonstrated in several recent important fires. In each of these instances the spread of fire to valuable property but a few yards distant is understood to have been prevented through the resistance offered by the window material in the walls of the adjoining building."

THE USE OF WIND-SHIELDS IN HORSE-RACING.

THE effort to break records in all kinds of competitive sports leads inevitably to the adoption of various mechanical devices that are represented by their advocates, on the one hand, as merely ways of avoiding interference with the contestants and so of bringing out their real ability, and by their opponents, on the other hand, as illegitimate means of increasing the natural powers of the competitors. Wind-shields, especially, have been used in speed contests against time, with the result that sensational records have been made. For instance, it will be recalled that a cyclist a few years ago rode at the rate of sixty miles an hour behind a moving train bearing a shield that kept off the air effectually. Was this an exhibition of what can be accomplished, unaided and unopposed, by a man on a wheel, or was the cyclist practically riding in a sixty-mile-an-hour gale? The question has recently been raised in connection with trotting-horses, which have been caused to break records by preceding them with wind-shields drawn by running pace-makers. In *The Illustrated Sporting News* Hamilton Busbey writes on this question. In September last Mr. Busbey, wishing to get the views of the president of the American Trotting Association on the subject, addressed a letter to him, which was answered to the effect that the rules allow any other horse to "accompany" the performer. The president comments on this:

"'Does the word 'accompany' mean that the any other horse may precede the performer? A horse alone, immediately preceding a performer, would act as a wind-shield to a certain degree.



THE REEVES' WIND-SHIELD.
Courtesy of *The Illustrated Sporting News* (New York).

A horse with a man in a cart would act in the same way in a greater degree.' No horse not actually a participant in a race is allowed to precede any other horse in a race, but a participant in a race may precede other horses, and other horses may use him as a shield or wind-break at pleasure. So that we have or can have in races pacemakers and wind-breaks or shields."

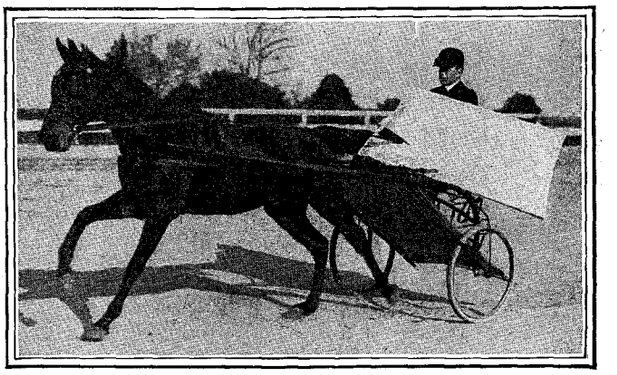
In reply, Mr. Busbey says he called the writer's attention to the fact that in a race "the implied understanding is that no agent shall be used to overcome natural elements." He went on:

"Atmospheric pressure is one of these elements, and the idea of sending a wind-breaker in advance of a competition was never contemplated by the rule-makers. . . . . .

"What is called 'helping' is strictly forbidden in a race. Unless every heat is contested by every horse in the race and every horse is driven to a finish, the race degenerates into a farce."

Another writer says:

"I don't know of any performances against time until this year in which the runner went in front as a pacemaker and wind-break. Evidently it is an aid, as has been clearly demonstrated. As to how many seconds it helps, that is a matter that no one can determine positively. In a race a horse closely following another horse from wire to wire gets no record, and the intent is that a performer against time shall have no greater advantage than a horse in a race; but in practise he does every time, for the accompanying runner helps. With two runners, one in front to break the wind and set the pace, either to retard it in the early part of the mile or to encourage it later, both help. In a race no help is allowed under the rules."



THE TREANOR WIND-SHIELD.
Courtesy of *The Illustrated Sporting News* (New York).

As a matter of scientific interest, it is to be hoped that those who are interested in trotting, as well as the cyclists and other racers, will follow this matter up and ascertain the exact effect of a moving wind-shield on the record of a horse or a man speeding against time.

Pathological Music.—Strange as it may seem that a medical journal should especially urge physicians to hear a symphony as a means of professional information, this is precisely what *The Lancet* (London, November 21) does. Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony has been recently performed in London, and the paper just mentioned recommends it to pathologists as powerfully setting forth "the vague aspirations, the longings, the loneliness, and the horrible visions of insanity." Says the writer:

"The protagonist of the symphony is a musician who is possessed by an '*idée fixe*' [fixed idea] naturally connected with a woman with whom he is in love. The first movement gives this *idée* and illustrates his longings, and in the second movement he sees his love at a ball. Here the lights and the swirl of the dancers are marvelously illustrated by the glitter of harps and the shimmer of a waltz theme played by the muted strings. In the third movement the scene is laid in a pastoral country where a melancholy shepherd, illustrated by a theme for the *cor anglais*, calls to his love, who answers him on the oboe. The duet continues for some time, and finally the *cor anglais* calls for the last time, but elicits no response but the mutterings of a thunder-storm. The young musician concludes from this that his love is hopeless, and so takes opium to end his misery. He only takes enough, however, to give him fearful dreams, the subject of which is his own march to execution for having killed his love. The dismal procession is set forth with wonderful skill. By means of the throbs and mutterings of the drums and of the double-basses we find suggested the tramping of feet and the many-voiced cries of the attendant crowds which haunt the hearer with a horrible sense of uncanny surroundings. With a crash the ax falls, but the hero's sufferings are not over, for altho he is dead, he is now at a

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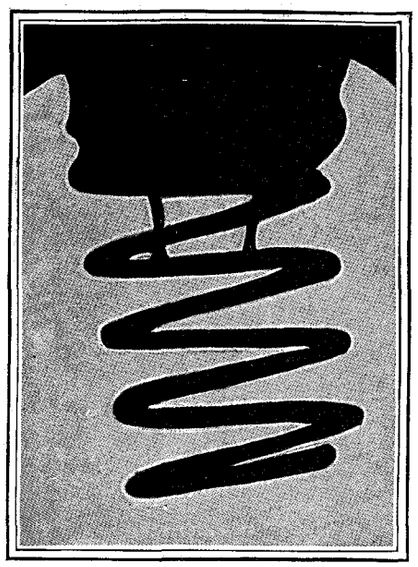
witches' Sabbath, where the theme of his '*idée fixe*,' hideously burlesqued and vulgarized, is piped on a clarionet while the assembled witches jeer. Under all pulses the terrific plain chant of the *Dies Iræ*. It is not soothing music, but so far as one can enter into another's brain and convey his sensation to others Berlioz has certainly made his music a means to so doing."

SHADOWS CAST BY STARLIGHT.

THAT the light of the stars reaches us we have evidence in their visibility at night. Such light from them also falls on the eye that is not strong enough for it to appreciate. Witness the fact that the telescope, which concentrates their rays, reveals thousands of stars otherwise invisible. But the light of most, even of those planets that seem to shine most brilliantly, is hardly strong enough to cast a shadow. One or two of the brightest can do it, but in the case of others special appliances are necessary to show the shadow. To *Cosmos* (November 7) M. E. Touchet, of the Astronomical Society of France, contributes an interesting account of his observations along this line. Says M. Touchet:



II.—PHOTOGRAPH OF SHADOW CAST BY VENUS.

"Because of the imperfection of our optical apparatus there are only a small number of stars that will cast shadows sharp enough to be recognized. In fact, except the sun and the moon, only Venus, Jupiter, and some of the brightest fixed stars give a sensible shadow; and in the case of the last-named very special conditions of observation are necessary. . . . .

"Persons who wish to observe the shadow cast by Venus and its diffraction fringes may do so by pointing toward the planet a long box, blackened on the inside and closed by a plate of ground glass. The object to cast the shadow is placed at the farther end. In these conditions the shadow is clearly thrown on the ground glass; but it may be better seen in detail by using a lens and by moistening the glass with water, glycerin, or oil.

"This method is equally convenient for observing shadows cast by Jupiter, Sirius, or other stars. It is even preferable for faint stars to do away with the ground glass and observe directly with the lens the aerial shadow, which then presents itself with great clearness."

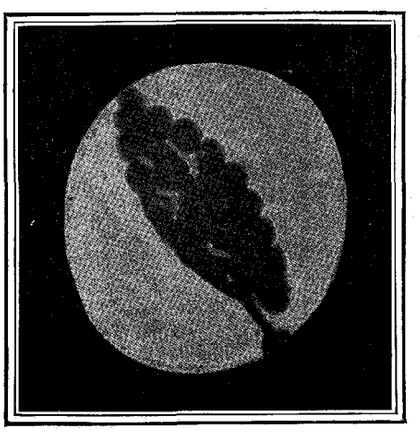
On the evening of March 22 last the writer was able to get a photograph of an object exposed to the light of Sirius. As may be seen in figure II., which is enlarged seven times, the photographic shadow is quite clear, and the bordering fringes can be plain'y seen. The writer continues:

"It is a curious fact that in astronomy the smallest circumstance is apt to give rise to a train of interesting thoughts.

"This small photograph obtained by the light of Sirius forces us to think of the power and great distance of this enormous sun. In fact, if we suppose our sun . . . extinguished, together with all earthly lights, all the stars, and all the nebulæ, so that Sirius alone continues to shine, our photograph shows us that the little star, glittering in the midst of a uniformly black sky . . . would still have energy enough to act on silver bromid; and that it would be imprudent to manipulate our sensitive plates by its light, and nevertheless, in spite of this fantastic sensitiveness, we are demanding more and more rapid plates.

"The parallax of Sirius being 0".37, its light takes about nine years to reach us. The luminous waves that produced our figure II. had been on their way since 1894 at the frightful speed of 300,000 kilometers [190,000 miles] a second.

"One gets with difficulty an idea of the power and splendor of this far-off star, which is, neverthless, one of the nearest to us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



II.—PHOTOGRAPH OF SHADOW CAST BY SIRIUS.

The Breeding of Giants.—In an editorial discussion of the recent announcement that the chemical compound called lecithin promotes rapid and abnormal growth, *The Medical News* notes that this ought to be good news in France, where an institution for the breeding of giants has been established by the will of an eccentric nobleman. Says the writer:

"Some time since Count Alfred de Pierrecourt left a legacy of $2,000,000 to his native city of Rouen to pay the expense of the propagation of giants. The will was contested by his heirs, who naturally enough did not see the necessity of having giants on the earth in these days, particularly when they were to be bred, raised, fed, and clothed at their personal expense. The courts, however, sustained the will to the extent of endowing the Brobdingnagian experimenters with a quarter of the estate, so that an institution has been established with an endowment of $500,000, under the supervision of the municipality, for the culture of giants and the production of monstrosities. The trustees are to search the four corners of the globe for men and women of large stature, and are to pair them off in couples and place them in the homes on a farm near Rouen. Neither race nor language is to be taken into consideration, and the fact that Bridget has never seen Hans has nothing to do with the case. Personal predilection does not enter into the spirit of the scheme, and she is to be torn from her native land with hardly enough of the soil left clinging to the roots to favor the transplantation, provided only that she has the necessary girth to balance the stature of the opposing and unknown party of the second part. That there are difficulties in the path of the conscientious trustees is apparent. Wild birds will seldom sing in cages, and the production of giants, while you wait, is a new field of industry."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE fact that arsenic has been discovered in the human system by M. A. Gautier, of Paris, has already been noted in these columns, as well as this biologist's belief that it is a primordial element of the living cell absolutely necessary to the proper working of the organism. Says *The Medical Times* (September): "In a recent scientific cruise made on board the Prince of Monaco's yacht, Monsieur Bertrand found by infallible tests of great delicacy the presence of arsenic in animals inhabiting the bottom of the sea, where there could have been no possibility of their having obtained it as a part of their development. Monsieur Bertrand has just brought to the attention of the Paris Academy of Sciences the presence of arsenic in hens' eggs. Altho every part of the egg contains an appreciable quantity, the largest proportion is found in the yolk; of the two-hundredth part of a milligram found on an average in an egg, from one-half to two-thirds is in the yolk, the white containing a much less amount in proportion. . . . An isolated trace of it in human viscera may have a perfectly normal origin and does not necessarily admit of a criminal intent."

LEATHER RAILWAY TIES.—"Railway ties have been made from steel, iron, glass, stone, and of grass and sawdust composition," says *The American Inventor*. "The newest invention for that purpose is a cross-tie of leather. The scrap leather from shoe-shops is taken into a disintegrator, ground very fine, subjected to a refining process and molded. The tension of the molding-machine can be so regulated that ties hard enough to take a spike or ties through which a spike can not be driven can be turned. The three great essentials in a cross-tie are apparently found in this leather sleeper, for it is guaranteed to hold a spike, the fish-plate will not splinter in it, and it will not rot. It is expected to stand service for thirty-five years. Sample ties put down twenty-eight months ago in the West Springfield freight-yard of the Boston and Albany road do not show the least wear. Roadmaster Sullivan of the Boston and Albany says the spikes hold as well as when first driven, instead of working loose as in the wooden ties."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A MOSLEM DECLARATION OF WAR ON CHRISTIANITY.

THE growing influence exerted by Western nations in the Mohammedan lands of the Orient has not unnaturally awakened strong animosities against European religions. Probably the most pronounced and militant expression of such feeling is that which has recently come from Sheik Abdul Hagk, of Bagdad, the head of a "Holy Islamic League," organized throughout the Moslem nations for the purpose of guarding the highest interests of the Mohammedan religion and culture. The document was authorized by the League and is entitled "Islam's Last Word to Europe." It was originally written in elegant French, and has appeared in the Paris *Figaro*. We give the following condensation of this fiery declaration:

Christian Peoples! It is time that we should be heard. The hatred entertained by the people of Islam for Christianity is irreconcilable. After centuries of hard work spent in the attempt to make us friendly toward you, the only result has been that we now despise you more than was ever the case in the annals of history. O ye wise men of Europe, ye must learn this, that a Christian, by the single fact that he is such, is in our eyes a blind man who has lost all the dignity and the worth of a man. We know exactly what we are, and it is absolutely necessary for you to understand this fundamental fact that the whole structure of Mohammedan faith is based on the doctrine of the unity of the one God, who is absolute, without limitations or restrictions, eternal, who has never been begotten and who has begotten none other. This article of our faith is in direct opposition to Christian teaching. Through this article the Christian dogma of a trinity becomes the sworn enemy of the God of Islam. The absolute hostility of these two fundamental doctrines is a cruel trial to the patience of every Mohammedan. Ye Christians, educated as you are from your youth in the doctrines of your church, can have no conception of the terror and disgust that overcomes our souls at the very mention of the word trinity. To this we must add a second indisputable point: Between our faith and yours there is an impassable and eternal gulf fixed, on account of your concept of the divinity of Christ. Know that as we are filled with an overwhelming awe of our doctrine of the oneness of the true God, it is absolutely impossible for us to permit or to excuse anything that would in the least conflict with the unity of the one indivisible God. Then, too, we have not forgotten the Crusades. These are being continued in a hundred accursed forms even now. You have contended against us and humiliated us with all your power. You have forced back the boundaries of Islam in all the corners of the globe; but what is left of the Mohammedan nations you are seeking to disintegrate through your diplomats and your missionaries! Your scheme has been systematically devised. You make no concealment of your intention to annihilate Islam. Instead of excusing yourselves for your aggressive and hostile policy, you boldly declare that we are rebels against your civilization. Yes, we are rebels, and we will remain rebels until death. But you and you alone are to be blamed for this. No, ye diplomats, we have paid too dearly for the confidence we put in you and your work. We know only too well that your civilization is indissolubly bound up with your religion, and that the purpose of both is the utter destruction of Islam. There is no doubt that in India, in Africa, in Central Asia, you have brought us great material benefits; but, by the eternal greatness of the God of Islam, it is not possible that we should even for a second submit to the rule of a God who was crucified, of a God who represents a humiliation of the Almighty Lord of the world.

Ye Christian conquerors, know well that no skill or science, no money or treasure, no miracle, will ever reconcile us to such a godless supremacy. Know ye that the very sight of your flags flying in our lands is torment for the soul of a Moslem. Your boasted good deeds are just so many stains of dishonor that have befouled our consciences, and our most urgent prayer is that the great day may soon come when we can wipe out the last traces of your accursed rule. And yet through your very enormities we have derived benefit. They have taught us how to know ourselves better. We now know that we are three hundred million strong. We have needed organization and concentration, and you have forced us to take these steps. Islamic unity is now becoming a reality from one end of the earth to the other, and a holy zeal is uniting us and driving us to our inevitable destiny. We do not fear your threats or your arms. What do we care for the things of this world? Victory or defeat are in the hands of God alone. It is our duty to die rightly, and the world has learned during the past thirteen centuries that the Moslem knows how to die.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISS HELEN MILLER GOULD,

Who has offered $1,000 for the best essay on the origin and history of the Bible.

MISS HELEN GOULD AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

THERE is every indication that a dispute which has arisen between Miss Helen Gould and Father Earley, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, will have far-reaching consequences. The Irvington priest, as is widely known, has forbidden the children of his parish to attend Miss Gould's sewing-class, on the ground that they were encouraged to violate the rules of the Roman Catholic Church. In correspondence that ensued between Father Earley and Miss Gould the priest said:

"I take this opportunity of correcting an erroneous assertion . . . which so many non-Catholics, knowingly or otherwise I do not say, persist in falsely asserting and spreading—viz.: 'The church you represent discourages the reading of the Scriptures by the people.' The Catholic Church has never prohibited any of her members reading the Scriptures or Bible. In every family whose means will permit the buying of a copy, there you will find the authentic version of God's Word as authorized by the church, and which has come down to us unchanged from the time of Christ himself. But the Catholic Church does object to the reading of the Protestant version, which goes back only to the days of Henry VIII. of England, and was then gotten up for obvious reasons. Neither will the Catholic Church allow private interpretation of the Scriptures, for then there would be as many interpretations as there are men and women whose interests or passions would suggest."

Miss Gould thought this statement inaccurate, and in conversation with various persons on the subject was impressed by the "very general ignorance about the facts concerning the origin and history of the different versions of the Bible used in the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches." Desiring to stimulate investigation and to secure a brief, yet thorough and popular, statement of the facts for general use, Miss Gould has offered prizes of $1,000, $500, and $250 for the best essays on the double topic: I., "The Origin and History of the Version of the Bible Approved by the Roman Catholic Church"; II., "The Origin and History of the American Revised Version of the English Bible." The

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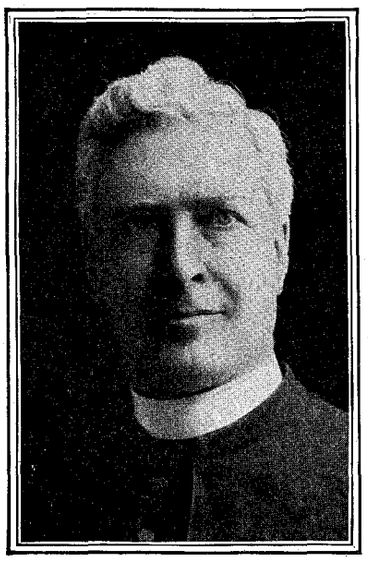
offer is made through Dr. W. W. White, President of the Bible Teachers' Training-School, New York, who expresses the belief that the competition will result in the most exhaustive research. "The conditions will reach the remotest ends of the earth," he says, "so that scholars of the whole world may participate. We are confident that the most eminent Bible scholars living will enter the contest."

The New York *Times* comments:

"The dispute, if it may be called so, between Miss Helen Gould and her neighbor, Father Earley, touching the hearing by Catholic children of 'the reading of the Scriptures without note or comment,' may have, after all, an excellent result. It will do so if the competition for the prizes offered by Miss Gould for the best essays upon the history, respectively, of the versions of the Bible employed by Catholics and by Protestants, is arranged and carried out in the proper spirit. Especially is it to be hoped that the competition thus begun will elicit a clear statement, in popular form, of the difference between the versions in question. We know that those differences are so great as to lead Catholics to object to the bare reading of the text of the Protestant version in the public schools. But we do not—that is to say, the lay public does not—know what those differences are, nor is there extant, that we know of, any exposition of what they are. If such a statement were once made, it seems possible that a compromise might be effected and that an English version of the Bible might be prepared, especially for the use of the public schools, which would obviate the objections entertained by the Catholic Church to the version now employed and would at the same time conserve the moral and literary benefits which the King James version of the Bible is able to confer."

The Roman Catholic press discusses the incident in caustic terms. *The New World* (Chicago) says:

"Pope somewhere speaks of ill-gotten wealth wandering 'heaven-directed to the poor.' As a rule it does in the course of time, and some of the sort appears destined to proceed along the ancient path in the near future. Within the next few weeks some part of the wealth accumulated by Jay Gould will be paid out in prizes for Bible essays. . . . Miss Gould makes her offer through President Wilbert W. White, of the Protestant Bible Teachers' Training-School of New York City. President White is to select the committee of judges which is to render decision. It is pretty safe to assert that those judges will know exactly what is wanted, and will select precisely the sort of essays desired by Miss Gould. When selection is made, Miss Gould intends to publish and distribute for general use the essays now so anxiously sought.



Photograph by Macnabb, N. Y.

THE REV. TERENCE J EARLEY, OF IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON,

Whose statements are the immediate cause of Miss Gould's prize competition.

"What will be the result? The hack-writers will get their pay and the printers will get theirs, and we suppose the judges will be paid for the one-sided verdict they render. The Baalams of to-day seldom dare to bless when bid to curse. Yet the church will remain unhurt. She could not be destroyed by all the Gould millions. She it was who gave the Bible to the world, and $750 [$1,750] in prizes will not injure her. No matter what Miss Gould's hired savants may say, the position of the church is secure."

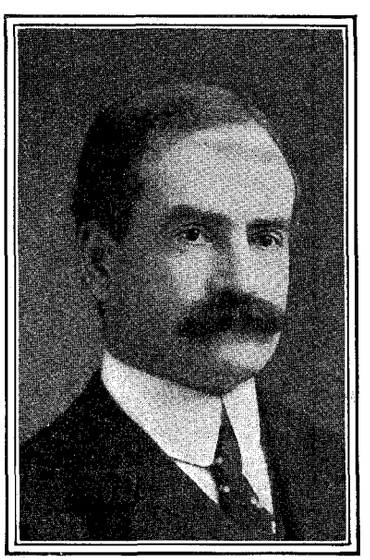
CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS AT BETHLEHEM.

BETHLEHEM, the home of Christmas, is that Paradise of which children dream—a place with more than one Christmas. It enjoys, in fact, three Christmas celebrations—Latin, Greek, and Armenian, the first on December 24, the second twelve days after that, the third twelve days later still. An account of these celebrations is given in *The Woman's Home Companion* (December) by Mr. Ernest J. Lewis. He writes:

"Rubbing elbows and crowding each other through the narrow streets of Bethlehem during its month of Christmases are representatives of every station in life, every natural environment, and of the races of the four corners of the earth, who have been drawn to the birthplace of the Christ for reverent celebration of his birth. In the throng one sees highly decorated representatives of European and Eastern imperial and church powers; anchorets from Engedi in sackcloth and bare feet; tonsured, sandaled, habited monks; pilgrims from Armenia, men and women in baggy trousers; poor, devout serfs from the Russias in heavy boots, baggy clothes, grizzly beards, and crock-cut hair; pilgrims on camels, pilgrims on asses, pilgrims footsore; lepers begging alms; olive and pearl workers selling their wares; haughty Mohammedans, sneering Jews, scoffing Gentiles, crowd the beautiful, black-eyed women of Bethlehem. Everywhere are Turkish soldiers—for the garrison has been reinforced as Christmas approached. Some of them are new to Palestine, having been hurried from the troopships at Jaffa."

The Latin, or Roman Catholic, celebration of Christmas in Bethlehem is much the same from year to year. At two o'clock on December 24 a cavalcade passes out of Jerusalem through the Jaffa gate, headed by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, royal representative of Rome. With him ride the French consul to Jerusalem and a throng of bishops and priests. Says Mr. Lewis:

"As the cavalcade comes into view across the hilltops, a smaller one goes out from Bethlehem to meet it, and at four in the afternoon the combined cavalcades sweep around the great bend in the road, and pass through the narrow streets of Bethlehem to the open market square in front of the church. As it approaches, the Turkish soldiers clear a space, into which the Patriarch and his attendants are received. A rich carpet is laid for him, and fifty choir-boys, carrying heavy ceremonial robes, come out of the grim old edifice, followed by priests magnificent in white. Standing on the carpet, the Patriarch is divested of his traveling-apparel, and with great ceremony he assumes the purple and ermine vestments that are heavy with decorations and incrustations of the Church of Rome. A purple cap is placed on his head. The bishops are robed in vestments made of cloth of gold richly embroidered and decorated with the special arms of the church and of their special sacred station. Ten priests receive beautiful robes of white satin richly decorated with opaque flowers in colors. The fifty boys begin the Christmas chant, the cross of the Patriarch is lifted, and the procession enters the church through the little openings, while the Turkish soldiers close in on all sides to afford protection against antagonistic followers of the Christ."



THE REV. DR. WILBERT W. WHITE, OF NEW YORK,

Through whom Miss Gould's offer is made.

High mass is celebrated in the afternoon and evening, and as

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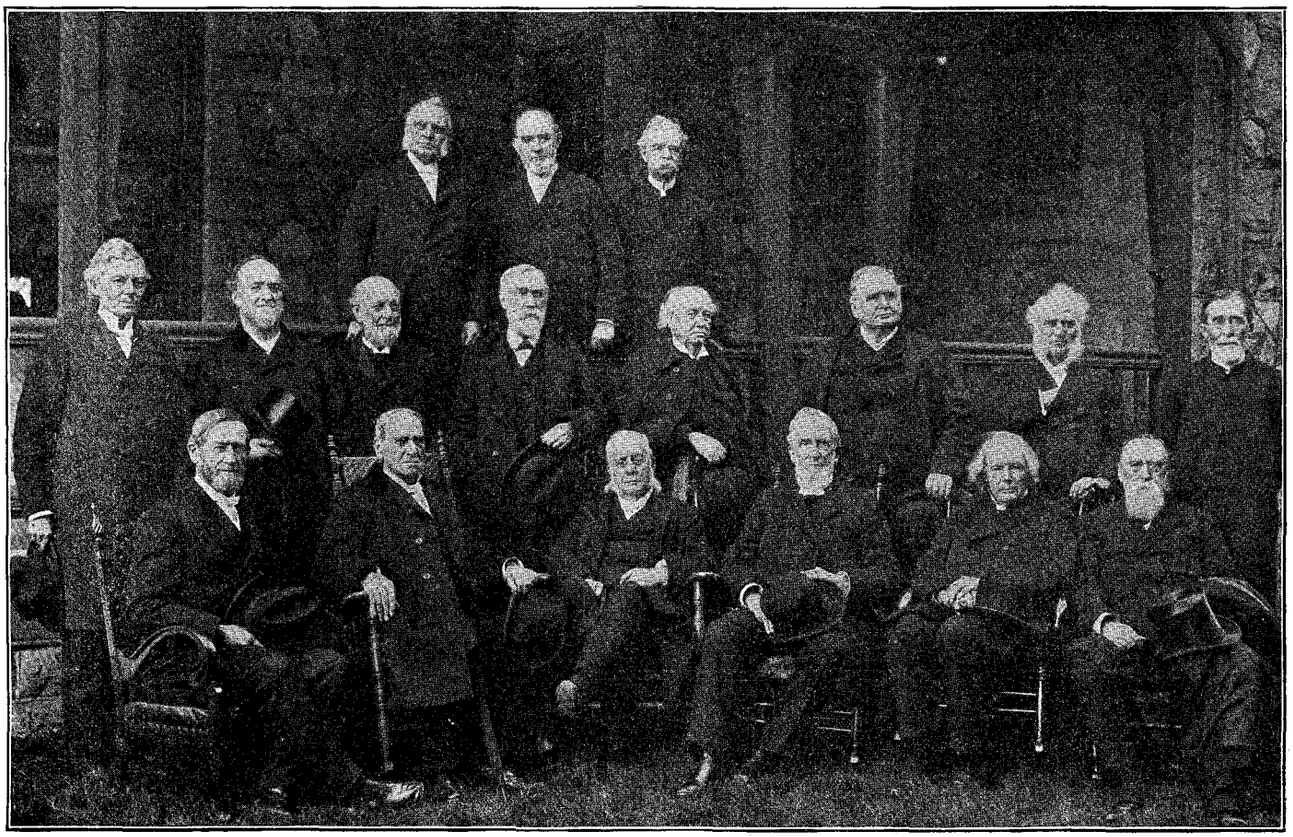

THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From a photograph taken during their recent semi-annual conference at Wilmington, Del. All the bishops were present except Bishops Bowman, Foster, Hurst, and Warne.

Back row, reading from left to right: C. C. McCabe, Omaha, Nebr.; Earl Cranston, Portland, Ore.; David H. Moore, Shanghai, China.
Middle row, reading from left to right: J. W. Hamilton, San Francisco, Cal.; C. H. Fowler, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Vincent, Zurich, Switzerland; J. N. FitzGerald, St. Louis, Mo.; I. W. Joyce, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. A. Goodsell, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Hartzell, Africa; J. M. Thoburn, India.
Front row, reading from left to right: H. W. Warren, Denver, Colo.; S. M. Merrill, Chicago, Ill.; E. G. Andrews, New York, N. Y.; C. D. Foss, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. M. Walden, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. F. Mallalieu, Boston, Mass.

midnight approaches the Patriarch advances to the altar, partakes of the communion-wine and begins the chant of the Nativity.

"At last, when the midnight hour is proclaimed, the Patriarch draws aside a little curtain over the high altar and reveals the image of the Christ-child. . . . The stammering tongues of all nationalities catch up the grand anthem of glory to God in the highest, and the old rafters are shaken by the song of praise. Christmas Day has begun. These ceremonies at midnight blend into a third high mass that lasts until after three o'clock. Then a second image is introduced—the child in the rough manger. With great ceremony it is brought in by richly robed priests, and placed before the altar. Again the throng prostrates itself and breaks forth in another chorus of praise. These services before the high altar are closed when the Patriarch leads the way to the grotto of the Nativity, where the infant is laid in the manger. A short service is held, priests give communion, and the bells proclaim that the Child is found."

Ceremonies of a similar kind are observed by the Greek and Armenian churches, and in all three celebrations the red fez-capped Mohammedan soldiery of the Sultan play a prominent part. We quote in conclusion:

"In this most sacred of all Christian shrines [the Church of the Nativity, at Bethlehem], and especially on the natal day—according to the different calendars—of him who taught the brotherhood of man, the Latin, as he chants the song of good-will, must be protected from fanatical Greek and Armenian; the Greek, as he sings his gloria, must be protected from fervid Armenian and Latin; and the Armenian, as he takes up the glad refrain, must be protected from Greek and Latin. All must be protected from Copt and other Christian churchmen, who, in their turn, must also be protected from the zealots of the three big churches. This duty falls on the followers of Mohammed. The presence of the armed Turkish soldiers has prevented riots at the Christmas and Easter festivals in recent years. The last great clash, thirty years ago, resulted from a discussion over some curtains. The result of that bloodshed in the holy of holies, and the constant threatening attitude of the different protectors of the holy shrines, was that the Sultan stationed a garrison of troops at Bethlehem, and connected the town with Jerusalem by a telegraph-wire. Now, at every hour of the day and night, two Mohammedan soldiers with fixed bayonets stand sentry over the birthplace of the Nazarene."

ALLEGED HERESY OF PROFESSOR BOWNE.

CHARGES of heresy are made against Dr. Borden P. Bowne, professor of philosophy in Boston University, on the ground that "his views concerning the Deity, the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures, and the Atonement are contrary to the plain teachings of the Scriptures, and that his teachings of eschatology and his views of Christian experience are also contrary to the Scriptures and to the established doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The charges have been brought by the Rev. George A. Cooke, pastor of Trinity Church, West Medford, Mass. A number of Methodist clergymen are said to be interested in them, and Dr. Luther T. Townsend, professor in the theological department of Boston University, is believed to have assisted in preparing the specifications. Asked by a representative of the New York *Tribune* if there were any precedents for such action as is proposed, Mr. Cooke replied:

"The last trial of a similar nature was several years ago, when the Rev. W. H. Thomas, of Chicago, was tried and suspended from the church for teaching doctrines contrary to the orthodoxy of the church.

"If Professor Bowne has been guilty of teaching rationalism

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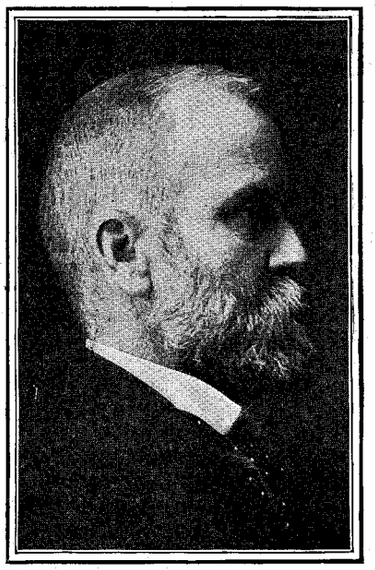
and doctrines contrary to those he is pledged to defend, he has wronged me and every Methodist preacher in this land. The Methodist Episcopal Church is broad in its theology, and has always been tolerant and charitable in matters of opinion. For one of her own ministers to go beyond its limits and teach doctrines that are subversive of the very life of the church is a betrayal of trust and an outrage upon one's brethren in the ministry."

Professor Bowne has held his present position for twenty-seven years, and is generally recognized as one of the ablest thinkers and writers in the Methodist denomination. Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, an institution largely under Methodist control, says of him: "Professor Bowne is the greatest metaphysician of the day. It is absurd to charge him with heresy. People who do it are not worthy of consideration." The Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, editor of *Zion's Herald*, the New England organ of Methodism, contributes an article to the Boston *Transcript* (December 5), from which we quote in part:



BORDEN PARKER BOWNE, LL.D.,
Professor of Philosophy in Boston University.

"Dr. Bowne's interest in religion is even deeper than his interest in science and philosophy. . . . He is profoundly a believer in the Christian faith. At the same time he recognizes that the ways of looking at truth change from age to age. Hence it has always been a matter of great concern to him to present Christian teaching in terms of the thought of to-day so that it shall not be caricatured through being seen through a distorting medium or otherwise. Numerous contributions to religious newspapers and magazines bear witness to this interest; in particular three booklets—'The Christian Life,' 'The Christian Revelation,' and 'The Atonement'—have been written with the aim of helping the old thought to new and better expression. These discussions have been the subject of some misunderstanding, but very rarely among intelligent persons. Of course it is in these fields that Professor Bowne's alleged heresies appear. These are purely the misunderstandings of people too old to change their ways of thinking, or too young and undeveloped to recognize old truths in new forms. Others have found great relief in Professor Bowne's work in this field. He has saved many a reader and many a student to a life of faith and good works who otherwise would have wandered off into hopeless unbelief."

The New York *Independent* says:

"It is nothing less than comical to hear that charges of heresy have been brought against Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of the Boston University. . . . It would be fun to hear the trial, and we doubt not it would make clear that some old things have forever passed away; but we presume the charges will be thrown out. The New York East Conference, of which Professor Bowne is a member, is not one to be easily frightened. For several years the revivalist, Dr. Munhall, has been issuing a little monthly largely devoted to proving that Professor Bowne and several others are heretics and hypocrites. He has the ear of a few young graduates, of Bishop Mallalieu, and Professor Townsend, who believes that the figures for the dimensions of the New Jerusalem in the Revelation are real geometry, and that heaven is a cube, because the 'length and the breadth and the height of it are equal,' and that each side is about the distance from his home in Boston to Omaha. We do not know whether, as intimated in the local papers, they have aided the young graduate who has brought the charge, but anything might be expected of such a literalist. They are both doubtless as honest as they are earnest and mistaken. Theirs is the sort of literalism, devoid of interpretative sense or humor, which creates Schweinfurths or Dowies, and which excommunicates those whose eyes open wider than their own."

Several prominent Methodists express the belief that Professor Bowne will never be called upon to answer his accusers. If the charges are pressed the case will be considered at the April sessions of the New York East Methodist Conference.

"WIRELESS" BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

IT has happened more than once that a sharp *reductio ad absurdum* of a radical hypothesis has done more to overthrow it than has been done by cool logic and argument. In the heyday of the Strauss period of destructive New-Testament criticism Archbishop Whately published his "Historic Doubts" in order to demonstrate that an application of the methods of this school would prove that such a person as Napoleon Bonaparte never existed, and that the story about him was a "myth." Some years ago a prominent American theologian, under the pseudonym of Prof. McReal Sham, applied analytical methods current in Pentateuchal research to the Epistle to the Romans, endeavoring to show that according to these critical canons this letter must be severed into half a dozen "documents," from different authors and dates. The work was republished in Germany as the product of "Professor Hesedam." Recently another blow of this sort was struck against the modern subjective Old-Testament criticism, coming from the only Old-Testament theologian in connection with a German university who has ventured to antagonize the literary reconstruction of the Wellhausen class—namely, Prof. Dr. Klostermann, of Kiel. He has published in the *Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift* (No. 2), of Leipsic, a scathing satirical application of the current criticism to the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm. He says in part:

"Legitimately we are led to the conclusion that this lyric is the product of the pen of the Apostle St. Paul. In these days of wireless telegraphy it is the correct thing to eliminate entirely from the critical process the 'wire' of tradition and to apply the purely 'wireless' process of Wellhausen and his followers. The influence of traditional opinion is too great in the minds of those who consider the bulk of the Psalms as being the production of the post-Exilic period. How easily the Christians of the earliest period could have introduced into their favorite collection of lyrics prayers and hymns of their own production! Especially is this the case with the famous one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, which upon close analysis can readily and best be explained as a prayer of the Apostle Paul. In the various letters used in the alphabetical divisions of this psalm can easily be recognized reference to the cross, the nails in the hands and feet of Christ, and also to the lance, the crown of thorns, and the sponge so conspicuous in the last sufferings of the Savior. A closer examination of the words of the text themselves in many places shows that it is of Christian origin. It is evident that the words (verse 83), 'I am become like a bottle in the smoke; yet do I not forget thy statutes,' which has been a regular *crux* for the exegetes of all ages, easily yields to the explanation that Paul had fallen into the hands of a Roman centurion, and yet remained faithful (Acts xxvii. 1). Compare also the conditions described in verses 41–48 and we have a perfect reproduction of the feelings of Paul when, in the presence of his accuser, Tertullus, he spoke to Felix and Agrippa. Still more direct are the applications of the contents of verses 58–67 and 75–79, which depict almost in so many words the experience which Paul had in Philippi. Again, the sentiments expressed in 2 Tim. iv. 6–8 are a reflex of the contents of verses 81, 82, 123–124 of this psalm. Compare also verse 54 with 2 Cor. i. 9–10. There are even verbal agreements between the Pauline Epistles and this psalm; compare verse 130 with Col. i. 9; verse 131 with 2 Cor. vi. 11; verse 136 with Phil. iii. 18."

Klostermann expresses his fear that his conclusions will be non-acceptable to the radical critics, not because his principles and processes are wrong, but because he has shown a "different spirit" from theirs. His keen satire has created a sensation in Germany.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

JAPAN'S CHANCES IN A WAR WITH RUSSIA.

WAR between Russia and Japan—assuming that the conflict be actually maturing in the womb of time—must afford an ideal test of what is known in military circles as newspaper strategy. There is scarcely one important journal which is without a theory of its own regarding the most advisable course for both Japan and Russia to adopt when hostilities break out. It seems strange that Admiral Alexeieff, the viceroy in the Far East, should have to travel so many miles to acquaint the Czar with Japan's chances in the event of war. The same result could be attained, apparently, by a ten-dollar subscription to a bureau of newspaper clippings. *The St. James's Gazette* (London), *The Daily News* (London), and ever so many others, have outlined the whole course of war. They know what Russia will try to do, what Japan will try to prevent, where the naval battles will be fought, and the points upon which the forces of the Czar will be "hurled."

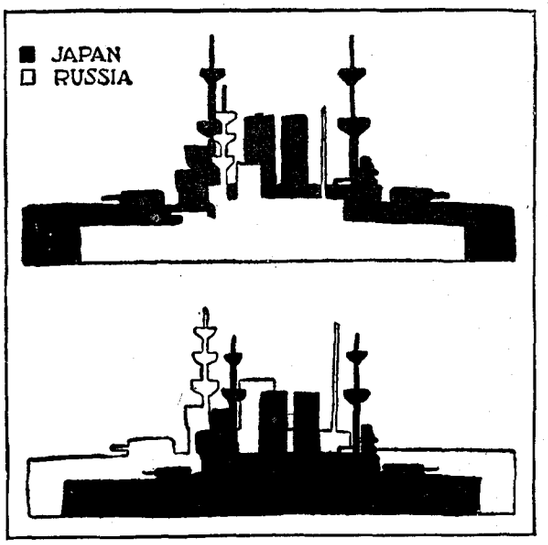


Diagram showing, first, the comparison of the Japanese and Russian fleets at present in the Far East; and, second, the comparison should Russia send all her fleet to the Far East. —*Review of Reviews* (London).

It should be understood from the start, thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), that neither of the combatants would be supported by an ally. Russia would request France to keep her hands off. "Russia understands that the interference of the French fleet in her behalf would at once bring the British fleet to the aid of Japan." Russia has no wish to try conclusions with the mistress of the seas. But it would appear from the London *Times* that Russia has adopted in the Far East a device long brought to perfection by managers of comic-opera companies. This consists in keeping the same soldiers moving constantly on and off the stage of operations with the object of giving the unsophisticated spectator a false idea of multitude. "Japan alone," observes the London organ, "is not deceived." She is well aware that the trainloads of troops dashing back and forth over the great Siberian line are performances as theatrical as a mobilization of the late Edwin Booth's regiments for the maneuvers in "Richard III." Only the Russian navy need enter seriously into the immediate calculations of the Japanese, and the London *News* presents this aspect of the case as follows:

"Presuming, therefore, that a naval campaign would be the first development, it is easy to see how it would begin. Japan would not attempt to destroy the Russian fleet in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Her splendid homogeneous fleet, with its admirable backing of minor craft, is not designed for such an adventure. Its coaling capacity is intended rather for swift movement close to an assured base than for long journeys at sea. Russia would have to strike the naval blow to prevent the occupation of Korea by her opponent.

"Against such an attack Japan possesses immense natural advantages. Her great semicircle of islands form a fender surrounding Vladivostok and the Russian territory north of Korea. On the north the enclosed space is completely shut in during the winter months by ice. On the south it is only entered by the Korean Straits, dominated by the central island of Tsu Shima, which is strongly fortified by Japan, and is a sort of Gibraltar of the East, with the forts of Fusan on the Korean shore and the Japanese naval base of Sasebof and the unlimited coal supply of Nagasaki on the opposite side. Thus within the Japanese Sea Japan would be supreme so long as she had any fleet remaining.

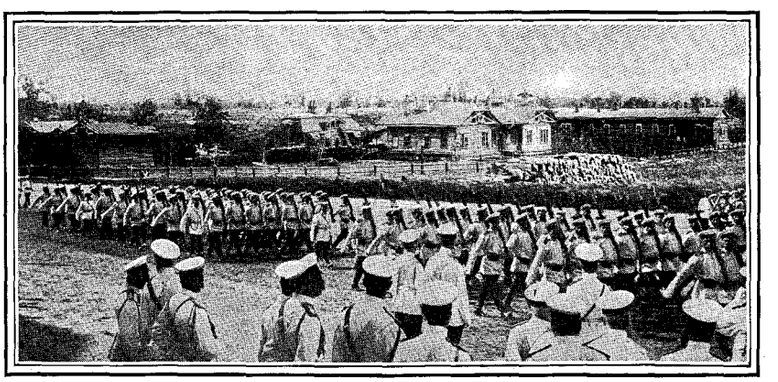
"Nagasaki would be the key of the situation, and there Russia would have to deliver her blow. It is between six and seven hundred miles from Port Arthur, and without beating Japan there and securing a coal supply the Russian fleet could not hope to round Japan and attack Tokyo and the farther side of the island, fifteen hundred miles from its base.

"Fighting the enemy on its own ground, amid the immense natural harbors and fortified islands west of Kiushiu, the Japanese fleet would have every advantage in the struggle."

It may be asserted with confidence, therefore, thinks this daily, that "a naval battle on a gigantic scale would certainly arise," and "a comparison of the navies of the two countries becomes important." On paper such a comparison is certainly to the advantage of St. Petersburg, as our London contemporary admits. It presents the subject thus:

"The total number of officers and men in the Russian fleet is about 60,000, and in that of Japan rather over 35,000. The warships built or building are as follows:

	Russia.	Japan.
Battle-ships (Rate 1)	9	4
Battle-ships (Rate 2)	4	2
Battle-ships (Rate 3)	4	..
Battle-ships (Rate 4)	7	..
Armored cruisers (Rate 2)	3	6
Armored cruisers (Rate 3)	1	..
Cruisers (Rate 4)	3	..
Cruisers (Rate 5)	14	..
Cruisers (Rate 6)	4	12
Cruisers (Rate 7)	6	4
Torpedo-gunboats	7	4
Destroyers	53	20
Torpedo-boats	53	47



A RUSSIAN REGIMENT AT PORT ARTHUR.

The review recently held by Admiral Alexeieff at Port Arthur, when, it is said, 76,000 troops were present, does not impress the London *Times*, which says: "Naturally these numbers greatly impressed Europe with a sense of the strength of Port Arthur. While it is undeniable that Russia has largely increased her garrison in Manchuria, every day adding to its strength, it is equally undeniable that the Russian preparations have been hurriedly made, and are very incomplete and less advanced than Russia would desire the world to believe."

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"The apparent disparity is greatly lessened when we remember that Russia is obliged to maintain fleets or flotillas in the Baltic, the Black Sea, and even in the Caspian, which would be of no use in the Far East. Almost the whole available fleet, after providing for a necessary minimum in the Baltic and the Black Sea, is now in Chinese waters.

"Japan, on the other hand, has no distractions to prevent the use of her whole fleet, and close at hand has abundance of ports for coaling and repairs, while she builds her own protected cruisers and destroyers. Her navy includes many exceedingly swift boats, and is well calculated for a campaign in her own waters."

Neither the London *Times* nor *The St. James's Gazette* takes any stock in the theory that Russia could not reinforce her fleet in the Far East materially. The former daily points out that Russia is now sending three great battleships to Pacific waters. Nevertheless, thinks the latter organ, "there is not much doubt of Japan's ability to defeat single-handed the Russian ships at present in the Far East." It has this opinion of the strategic situation generally:

"Moreover, the difficulty of Russia reinforcing her Far Eastern fleet is much enhanced by the fact that the Japanese island of Formosa lies in the path of her vessels coming from Europe, occupying much the same position as Bizerta does on our Mediterranean line of communications between Gibraltar and Malta. Either the Russian Far-Eastern squadron must go south and rendezvous somewhere off the coast of Cochin China, or both squadrons must rendezvous to the west in the Pacific, reproducing to some degree the condition of our naval maneuvers this year. But, if the latter alternative be adopted, the coaling difficulty becomes increasingly acute. The third choice is for the Russians to give battle with their existing squadron to clear the way. In which case probably defeat awaits them.

"Looking at the strategical situation generally, it can only be said that, on the first sign of Russia's intention still further to reinforce her Far Eastern fleet, it is to the interest of Japan to commence hostilities."

The French newspapers profess to be infinitely amused at what they call "the interested strategy" of British organs. The *Temps* (Paris) is surprised that the great ally of France should be even suspected of playing that comic-opera trick with the trainloads of regiments. "Russia," we read, "has abundance of men." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is convinced that Russia is too strong on the sea for Japan to cope with her. It has been studying the statistics, and it finds them "crushing" in a sense dire to Japan. The Russian regiments in Manchuria and on the frontiers of the territory in dispute are "well-drilled, ably led, eager for a dash into Korea and at Japan." The war, therefore, will not be exclusively naval. In this maze of contradictory opinions, the London *Spectator* has tried to look at the whole subject from a disinterested point of view. It fears that war may not be far off. "We fear the probabilities of war between Russia and Japan are greater than the probabilities of peace." But it sees many powerful forces making for peace, and it warns its readers from rash conclusions. Here is its summing up:

"It will be difficult, if war does break out, to form even an opinion as to the respective chances of success. The Continent will at once decide for Russia; but the Continent does not quite appreciate all the advantages which Japan, if she can but clear her own waters, will at the outset possess. She is very near to the scene, she will fight in her own climate, and her military organization is almost German in its perfection. She has a larger population than France, her army includes six hundred and thirty-two thousand drilled men, and her people are said to be unusually ready to serve. Those resources are, of course, nothing to those of which the Czar can dispose; but the maintenance of a mighty army many thousand miles from its real base is a most difficult and costly task; communications will depend upon a single line of railway, which in part of its course passes through disaffected country; and the Russians will be in a climate to which they are but little accustomed. That may seem a trifle, but it will aggravate an historic difficulty of Russian generals, the readiness of their ill-fed soldiers to die when pressed by climatic or other unaccustomed severities. The Japanese, moreover, will march quicker, will know the country better—the Russian fuss about spies and maps practically admits this—and will be less discouraged by occasional defeat. All these considerations are, however, we fully admit, trivial when compared with the great unknown quantity upon which the oldest soldier in Europe would hesitate to offer a decided opinion. Can a thousand Japanese in the open resist and drive back a thousand Russians?"

EUROPE ON THE DURATION OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

ABOUT a year ago the leading newspapers of Europe were anticipating a period of depression—a return of hard times, in fact—throughout the United States. They have revised their ideas since then. The London *Times*, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), the *Économiste Français* (Paris), the *Börsen Courier* (Berlin), and the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest)—all of which were quite pessimistic twelve months ago—now agree that there seems no reason to expect an immediate interruption of American prosperity. The misapprehension on the subject, according to the *Börsen Courier*, was caused by the embarrassments of the trusts. Europe did not fully understand the isolation of Wall Street. The bulls and bears of that exciting thoroughfare are in no sense representative of business constituencies. "Industrial conditions in the United States are sound," declares the *Pester Lloyd*, "and Wall Street stands alone in its depression." The London *Economist*, a leading financial weekly, is somewhat non-committal, but the influential London *Statist* says "the crisis through which the United States has been passing has been a rich man's crisis." The London *Times*, which from the first has been careful to avoid extremes of statement, does not think the prosperity will continue indefinitely, but it has recovered from a certain pessimism. Not long ago it caused a study of the matter to be made by a correspondent, who said:

"The question is often asked, 'How long is the present period of prosperity likely to continue?' In matters of this kind one observant man's opinion is likely to be about as good as that of another. The history of crises and their recurrence, the methods adopted during good times to ward off depressions, the course of business in other parts of the world, must all be taken into account before even a suggestion can be ventured. In the present case a momentous change has taken place in the final fixing of the gold standard. This has had the effect thus far of creating stability and confidence, but has not yet been tried in a storm. On the other hand, almost nothing has been done to give steadiness and flexibility to the banking system, which, for a great country, with an enormous trading power, still remains a thing of shreds and patches. Nor is there a probability that any of the obvious changes in law and the custom of business will be made in time to be of use when the next storm shall break. Many of the great 'combines' are not doing well—whether from inherent defects or from bad management can not now be decided, but they are so new in form that no man can reach a decision as to their final effect upon the small proportions which they represent of the aggregate industrial values of the country, or whether these defects, if fatal to themselves, will involve anything else in their ruin.

"The general feeling in America, however, is that the present era of good business will last until the next Presidential election is settled and the successful candidate has been inaugurated. This carries the country over until 1905. Many of the persons who express this opinion frankly confess that it is the logic of their hopes, while others say that a break can scarcely come so long as the existing political conditions are maintained. Still others reach the same conclusion by assuming an imaginary cycle of seven years, beginning with 1898. Everywhere the impression is that there is no danger of serious disturbance earlier than the time thus fixed by so many different methods, none of them scientific.

"It seems certain that business is in as healthy a state as is possible where so many artificial conditions have to be dealt with."

There is "a trust crisis" in this country, but no "general crisis,"

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asserts the eminent French economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Journal des Débats*. This writer has been foremost among those who felt uneasiness regarding American prosperity, but he now says that the outlook is favorable for the present as long as crops are good. "What will the outlook be," he inquires, "when the inevitable day of a bad harvest dawns after the series of exceptional crops of the past few years?" However, he considers "the trust crisis" fortunate in one respect, since "it vindicates in brilliant fashion the theories of economists." He adds:

"Whatever may be said and whatever may be done, it is impossible to escape economic law for any great length of time or to subjugate any great branch of industry. All the creators of colossal industrial combinations are like the conquerors, Alexander and Napoleon. Through sheer ambition and extension their work ends by collapsing. They may save their fortunes, not without diminution; but industrial domination eludes them. The laws to which 'the empire of business' is subject do not differ from those to which other empires are subject. There is a point, variable, no doubt, with time and the particular industry concerned, beyond which the extension and preservation of an enterprise are not possible. Moreover, these great builders of mercantile scaffolding overtax the strength of their own minds. Their subordinates are inadequately supervised or directed. There ensue a waste and a disorganization. Mistakes are made, excesses committed. The overgrown organism can no longer properly function."

These are the phenomena now witnessed in the United States, we are told. The depression is felt only in certain circles, and may easily be misunderstood. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has no patience with the theory that a few trusts will obtain control of the leading industries in the United States. "We may regard the days of the steel trust as numbered, as well as the days of the shipping trust, and of the copper trust." The educational institutions and the universities which received liberal gifts of trust stock—"an ingenious method of giving such stock a good name"—are "plunged into embarrassment" because the securities they hold are depressed. The *Deutsche Monatsheft* (Berlin) and the *Deutsche Ökonomist* (Berlin) have been consulting some experts who recently made a tour of investigation through the United States, and they learn that American prosperity may continue for some time. One of the experts has even brought out a book on the United States in which he asserts that business conditions here are "fundamentally sound," and that our prosperity "seems for the present assured." But the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), sharing the distrust of the London *Saturday Review* for all things American, asserts that President Roosevelt knows "collapse at home" to be impending, thanks to the restlessness of labor-unions and our corruption generally. For this reason the executive seeks to divert attention from domestic affairs through the medium of a mighty navy and the Monroe Doctrine. The ingenuity displayed by Mr. Roosevelt in turning popular attention from domestic affairs is admired by the German official organ, which predicts something sensational in foreign policy before the present session of Congress ends.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INVALID HOHENZOLLERN.

The German Emperor, it is clear, is not so well as had been at first reported," says the London *Spectator*. "The wound produced by the operation in his throat is, it is said, slower to heal than was hoped, its place upon the vocal chord rendering it liable to constant irritation. . . . Nothing in this account, of course, justifies the fear that William II. is in danger of his father's complaint, tho the Emperor Frederick also was ordered to Italy; but it does seem to indicate that the Emperor's recuperative power is lower than was anticipated."

THE PERIL TO GERMANY IN WILLIAM II.'S DISABILITY.

THAT polypus removed from Emperor William's vocal cord, the benignant character of which is vouched for by the official *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), remains an object of grave suspicion to the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin). The last-named organ is known to have mysterious sources of information regarding imperial castles and their occupants, a fact which attracts attention to its gloomy but indefinite vaticinations. The *Vorwärts* thinks it "strange that the Emperor should be going south" if "the operation was really so simple," and since "recovery was announced to be a matter of course in a few days." The Socialist paper frankly discredits the asseverations of the Berlin *Post* that "all is well," and it intimates that something is concealed. If this be so, it follows that the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), and many other important dailies in Germany, have been grossly misled. At the same time prominent journals outside William's empire, including the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Illustration* (Paris), and others here and there, print more or less sensational particulars based upon the idea that the whole truth has not been told. The Paris *Figaro* represents the Berlin public as skeptical regarding the much-discussed polypus. For so benign a growth it has worked much mischief in public affairs, and the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* fears that the uneasiness it has created would alone be sufficient to disturb the normal course of politics. The *Illustration* has an elaborate article from "one who long discharged confidential functions at the German court." This authority says:

"From the facts made public and from the laryngoscope examinations made daily by Dr. Schmidt it is evident that the state of Emperor William's health is serious. The nursing required by the injured organ will be long and difficult. Already it appears that perfect rest outside of Germany will be necessary. The Emperor himself, who can speak but a few words, and those in a whisper, has submitted to the course prescribed for him after the last operation. It remains to be seen how politics can accommodate itself to the medical bulletins. . . . When he is in Germany, the Emperor concerns himself with everything, and wishes to be kept informed regarding everything. He has carefully superintended the education of his children. On every important occasion he speaks, or he writes, or he sends somebody to speak in his name. . . . It will, therefore, be very difficult for the Emperor to reconcile his natural tendencies and his duties as a sovereign with the new demands of the physicians who are attending him. In the German Empire to-day everything depends upon the exactness with which the peremptory orders of William I. are obeyed."

This prospect of political paralysis in the empire of the Hohenzollerns has attracted the attention of European papers. *The Spectator* (London) hints at it by saying that William's government "seems to us to shrivel the political capacity of his people," and it refers to "his absorption of the political vitality of his great empire." This absorption has been carried to extreme lengths

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during the fifteen years or so of his reign, and has been thus set forth by a recent anonymous writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London):

"It is a matter of common knowledge that German policy stands absolutely and completely under the influence of the present Emperor. He is not only the strongest, but the only, motive power in German political life, and his decisions, which only too often are born from a momentary impulse and hastily expressed, are hardly affected by the views of his reponsible advisers. His ministers have too frequently and too abruptly been changed to venture any longer to express their convictions, or to have an independent opinion. They are appointed by his Majesty rather on account of their being obedient tools for executing the imperial will than because of their administrative ability. Hence it comes that the entire responsibility for all official acts of Germany, the credit for all successes, and the blame for all failures and blunders is laid by those who know, not on the shoulders of any of the high officials, but on those of the German Emperor.

"Under these circumstances it is clear that the personality of William II. is of greater importance to the world than that of the almighty Czar. . . . . .

"Under former rulers the various German and Prusssian ministers administered the country independently, but now they have the supervision of the monarch. When William II. came to the throne, the status of the ministers was altered, their power being gradually, and very considerably, curtailed, and diverted to the military, naval, and civil cabinets of the Emperor, institutions which, so far, had led a very secluded secondary and chiefly decorative existence. Reports which should have been made to the responsible secretaries of state were made over their heads to the Emperor's secretaries, who preside over these cabinets; orders emanated from them of which the responsible officials had no knowledge. The latter found themselves suddenly deprived of their authority, and were often unable to see the Emperor or to correspond with him except through one of these cabinets. Important decisions were frequently taken without the knowledge of the chiefs of the great departments, who soon resigned themselves to being mere figureheads. . . . . .

"William II. thinks aloud. He constantly surprises the world by his brilliant ideas and his striking speeches, and afterward disappoints it with his unskilful and weak action. Whereas a statesman will act on the principle, *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, the German Emperor has in all his enterprises so far been *fortiter in modo, suaviter in re*. However, it would be rash to conclude that William II., because he has so far spoken energetically, attempted big things and achieved little, will continue to lead a life full of ceaseless and brilliant, but barren, activity, and signs are not wanting that the numerous bitter disappointments which the Emperor has experienced in his political experiments may eventually lead to a *coup de tête* on his part. At any rate, there is combustible material enough in German home and foreign politics to give an outlet to the Emperor's repressed energies, and imagination shudders at the thought of what the effect will be when the so often wounded pride of the highly self-conscious and extremely sensitive monarch will lead him at last further than he means to go."

The isolation of Germany in world-politics at a time when rumors of a regency are mooted even in responsible quarters seems to be present in the minds of those who take an unfavorable view of the Emperor's disability. "The possibility of disablement," declares the London *Pilot*, "could hardly be regarded at present with any feeling but dismay. Germany is straitened for revenue, yet is threatened with increased expenditure by her coming army bill; the difficulties attendant on the ratification of the new treaties of commerce can hardly fail to react on home politics, and political warfare in the new Reichstag will be increasingly acute. A new Kaiser or a Regent might be captured by the reactionaries or the Pan-Germans; and any such result or any weakening of the German Empire would profoundly depress the German element in Austria." But the Paris *Temps*, while conceding the enormous change that might ensue were William II. disabled in any serious sense, sees no prospect of that. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) denounces "purveyors of sensation," who are, it fears, mainly malicious nobodies with sources of information not worth considering. But they are considered, nevertheless, by some leading Socialist organs in Europe, which, like the Rome *Avanti* and the Paris *Action*, happen to be geographically immune to Prussian press laws.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ONE VAST TAMMANY.—"If Mr. Chamberlain succeeds," asserts the London *News*, "our politics will be one vast Tammany."

AN OPEN SECRET.—"It is an open secret, which must certainly be known in Washington, if not in Spain," says the London *Times*, "that at one time the United States Government actually approached the Vatican with a request that Mgr. Merry del Val should be sent to the Philippines as the Vatican representative."

PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES.
UNCLE SAM—"You let this little boy alone!"
JOHN BULL—"I could learn a lot from Uncle Sam."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.
The original has fallen, but a duplicate is astride of Panama.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

EUROPEAN CARICATURISTS ON PANAMA.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NOVEL OF ANIMATE GRAYS.

THE ROSE OF JOY. By Mary Findlater. Cloth, 320 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"SHE opened a book that lay on the table—a little worn book that Colonel Hamilton had given her years before. . . . There was a mark against the passage that she asked Carrie to read:

"'Here in the actual—this painful kingdom of time and chance—are care, canker, and sorrow; with thought, with the ideal, is immortal hilarity, the Rose of Joy; round it all the muses sing.'"

This quotation from "The Rose of Joy" is the most evident indication of the title which Mary Findlater's novel affords, and it occurs very near the end. It is a strong novel, an interesting and unusual one, full of merit, and creating a deep impression on the reader. But, withal, some dubiety lingers in the mind as to the author's aim. It is powerful enough to convince of some masterful sensibility on her part; yet the projection is slightly nebulous. She is objective, synthetic, and realistic, selecting her characters from the rank and file of humanity. Then she probes to the seats of life.

It is the blend of strength, truth, and sobriety that makes for excellence in "The Rose of Joy." The heroine is not pretty, not cultivated; she is lowly born, and reared in a middle-class environment. But she is sweetly human—pathetically so, because romance or distinction of any kind is so aloof from her. It is her genuine humanity that wins you. She has the artistic temperament, that Janus-like gift which looks to exaltation and to depression alternately. Nature slips into the marrow of her soul, and she has a pretty talent for painting. She marries without love, and she loves without marriage, and these are not heroics; but the gaunt facts of sorrow and frustration as the fruit of such relations might have figured as such with many a writer. In only one place does she "let go of herself," and the passage proves that the author knows how to "pull out all the stops" when art demands a blare of emotional accent.

MARY FINDLATER.

It is the strength and the pathos of Susan Crawford's life, which is slowly precipitated in the solution of Mrs. Findlater's style, that win out. She does not arouse any enthusiasm. In fact, her merit is proven in that she coerces sympathy and approval despite the reader's disaffection, due to a superficial "homeliness" of attitude on her part. When all is said, the book is not great; yet it bites slowly in.

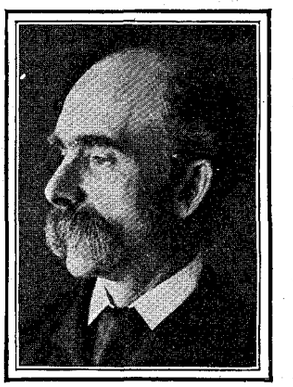
A BRILLIANT ETHICAL MONOGRAPH.

THE NATURE OF GOODNESS. By George Herbert Palmer. Cloth, 247 pp. Price, $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PROFESSOR PALMER in his former book, "The Field of Ethics," laid out in order the domain of ethics that is to be studied. In this volume he takes up a question that he deems fundamental to any ordered knowledge of ethics proper, proceeding to a consideration and statement of the definitive meaning of goodness. His general definition includes the goodness both of things and persons, and is in two parts: extrinsic goodness, stated as the quality of adaptation to a useful end: and intrinsic, or the worth of a thing in itself, which worth consists in the completeness or fulness of function in the organism. These two kinds of goodness are shown to coincide, or at least to overlap. A thing is good for something else only when it is functionally harmonious and worthy in itself.

By a somewhat original method, Professor Palmer derives his conception of personal or moral goodness from his acute and valuable analysis of personality. Fault will be found, no doubt, with this analysis; but for the purpose the author has in view it is an admirable method of approach to his final definition of goodness. He makes the definitive elements of personality to consist in the fact of self-consciousness, the power of self-direction, the ability of self-development, and the choice of self-sacrifice. "Accordingly, personal goodness must everywhere express conscious organization, direction, enlargement, conjunction." "Personal conduct is good only when consciously organized, guided, and aimed at the development of the social self."

In the course of this development, man comes very soon in sight of the facts that the spiritual acts of self-consciousness are uncertain, that they retard action, and are difficult to maintain. Man's life seems to be far more, and far more profitably, a life of nature, instinct, automatic movement of parts and powers directed externally, or determined outside of personal volition. To resolve this dilemma, the author makes a most brilliant analysis of the three stages of ethical progress. He shows how the impulse of the child gives place to the labored mechanism of the learner, in the stage where self-consciousness is most embarrassing and potent; and this in turn gives place to the moral habit that becomes automatic on a far higher plane, but which would never have been reached by the automatism of instinct alone. Through the middle stage of mere science, the person pursuing great ends by determined means emerges into the high-road of art and of genius. The initiative by which he does this is the only guarantee of progress and man's highest endowment. This is in fact a description of the way to goodness rather than a definition of it, but this treatment greatly clarifies the definitions by the light thrown back upon them.



GEORGE HERBERT PALMER.

The author's manner of phrasing his abstruse reasoning is a happy example for all writers in these high philosophic realms. While the book demands close thinking, there is not an obscure or ambiguous passage in its pages.

A PORTRAIT PAINTER OF PRINCES.

MEMOIRS OF MADAME VIGÉE LEBRUN. Translated and Edited by Lionel Strachey. Cloth, xv.+233 pp. Price, $2.75 net. Doubleday, Page & Co

WITH the open sesame of her brush, Madame Lebrun gained entrance to every European royal court that she cared to visit. During her long life of eighty-six years she knew and was on intimate terms with a surprising array of sovereigns, princes, aristocrats, and distinguished men and women in all walks of life. For this gifted woman combined with her genius for painting a wandering instinct that led her over the most of Europe, and a magnetic personality that everywhere won her choice and lifelong friends.

This book of her memoirs is doubly interesting. It is a record of travels made during a momentous period in countries where epoch-making events were taking place. The dry pages of history could never make us know the great figures of the time, with their virtues, faults, and foibles, as do the personal impressions, the anecdotes, the gossip that trickled from the pen of Mme. Lebrun. The *naïveté* of the writer is not the book's least charm. It would seem that all her life she retained the simplicity and ingenuousness of a child. The book has also a special interest for all students and lovers of art. After reading it the wonder is that a genius who wrought so long and so well and left behind her so many memorials of her art should not fill a larger niche to-day in the memories of men. The list of her works, and it is not perfect, makes clear her industry. She painted something like 685 portraits and 254 other works, many of them landscapes.

Mme. Lebrun was born in 1756 at Paris and died there in 1842. She was the daughter of an obscure portrait painter named Louis Vigée. Her inborn genius declared itself early. At seven she drew a picture that delighted her father. The "divine passion" for art brought her no end of fortune and felicity. At fourteen she had developed into a beauty, and her talents had gained her the friendship of the painter Joseph Vernet and Abbé Arnault of the French Academy. She studied under Davesne, Briard, and Vernet, and acquired the art of demi-tints in delicate flesh-coloring by copying works of the masters, among them heads of beautiful girls by Greuze. Meanwhile her father died and her mother remarried. The stepfather was a despicable miser. While living in his house in the Rue Saint Honoré, the young painter often saw the Duchess de Chartres and was soon asked to paint her portrait. The duchess commended the work so highly that Mlle. Vigée presently received commissions from the Countess de Brionne and all the ladies of the court and the Faubourg Saint Germain.

MADAME VIGÉE LEBRUN.

Her progress up the ladder of fame was rapid. She was sought after and welcomed by society, and made the object of public attentions sufficient to turn a young girl's head. In 1779 she painted her first portrait of Marie Antoinette, then at the height of her youth and beauty. One is tempted to quote the enthusiastic description of this splendid woman with whom the painter stood on pleasant terms of intimacy. They used to sing duets together.

At the evening parties given by Mme. Lebrun in her modest drawing-

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room crowds assembled, and, for lack of chairs, marshals of France sometimes sat on the floor. Famous composers and singers performed. The list of distinguished men and women who met together on these occasions would fill pages.

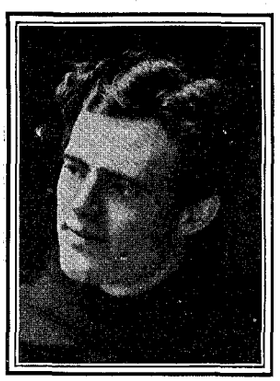
After two and a half years spent happily in Vienna, Mme. Lebrun proceeded to St. Petersburg, incited by a strong desire to see the Empress Catherine II. She was presented to the Empress the day after her arrival and got along exceedingly well with her, in spite of wearing a muslin dress and forgetting to kiss the sovereign's hand. As elsewhere, the painter's reception in Russia was altogether delightful. She got acquainted now with the Princess Dolzoruki and painted her in the style of "Sibyl." Mme. Lebrun spent seven happy years in Russia, her sojourn being marred only by the ill-advised marriage of her headstrong daughter. She painted portraits of most of the Russian royalties, went to dinners and balls, and hobnobbed with the highest in the land. A chapter is devoted to the reign and character of Catherine II., whose simplicity in home life went to the extent of permitting her to rise at five in the morning, light her own fire, and be disobeyed by her body-servants. The facts told by Mme. Lebrun are as astonishing as amusing.

On her return to France, Napoleon commissioned her to paint a portrait of his sister, Mme. Murat, offering for it only 1,800 francs, less than half the usual price for similar works. This piece of work gave the artist so many annoyances that she finally lost her temper, and exclaimed one day, in the hearing of Mme. Murat: "I have painted real princesses who never worried me and never made me wait!"

IN THE LONDON SLUMS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS By Jack London. Cloth, 319 pp. Price, $2 net. The Macmillan Company.

FROM the wilds of Klondike to the slums of London is a far cry, and Mr. London in making the transition has scarcely preserved that sense of artistic reserve and concentrated force which characterize his studies of Alaskan life. This is journalism, rank journalism, and not of the very highest type at that. Let it be granted that Mr. London has got some of the accents of the London poor, has seized with some journalistic talent upon the dramatic moments in the life of the lowest submerged. He makes it evident that what he describes he has seen, and occasionally has photographed with some unpleasant results from the artistic standpoint. He has personally endured the privations of the "spike" or poor-house, and the "peg" or Salvation Army breakfast, and describes the new Bumble. All this gives his book the character of a document, but scarcely that of an artistic quality. At times Mr. London escapes from the abyss. For instance, he describes coronation day, not to mention a journey into the hop-picking country which brings a whiff of country air over the footlights.



JACK LONDON.

Interspersed with these purely descriptive chapters, Mr. London gives a series of discussions on sociological topics such as the difference of punishment awarded to offenses against property as compared with offenses against the person, and again he gives some details as to wages, as well as to the diet of paupers and laborers. Altogether in somewhat of a slovenly way he goes through most of the topics which a slight acquaintance with the East End would raise in any intelligent person's mind who had visited it. The whole book is journalism, and can scarcely lay claim to the title of literature.

A HEARTH WITH WEAK CRACKLINGS.

A FOREST HEARTH. By Charles Major. Cloth, 354 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York and London.

EITHER the author of this novel has "of malice aforethought" written carelessly and irresponsibly, or he has "gone off" very notably in his literary craftmanship. "A Forest Hearth" is irritatingly poor. Mr. Major is pleasantly familiar to the public that read in his "When Knighthood Was in Flower" a romance hardy enough to stand translation to the stage. "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" is not as good a piece of work, but it may pass. This tale of the thirties in Indiana is puerilely weak and ineffective.

It deals with a family, the Bays, which came to the Blue River settlement in Indiana from North Carolina in 1820 because "of reduced circumstances." They reared a log-cabin in the midst of the woody solitude, and its hearth supplies the title of the story. The mother is a self-righteous, iron-willed female who "bosses" everybody mercilessly, except her worthless son. The heroine is Margarita, a sweet, inane, spineless creature, who is dragged through a love affair with a young rustic. The two had grown up as children together.

CHARLES MAJOR.

The story is exceedingly banal, the character-drawing painfully commonplace. Mr. Major's style is somewhat like that of Fanny Fern, and his sentiment seems to derive from the same font as that gifted lady's. He has the irritating trick of constantly obtruding, with a simulated *naïveté*, silly and needless comments on the action and the personalities of the characters. Rita, the young girl who is the heroine, can but be a potent irritant to the modern woman, being of the old-fashioned, clinging style of girl, swayed by anybody she loves or fears.

Rita and Dic (short for Diccon) decide as children that they will be sweethearts. Dic wonders what father and mother and Tom, Rita's brother, will say to this. "We'll not tell them," replies this tiny piece of Eve; and the fire almost choked itself with spluttering laughter. "So, with the fire as a witness, the compact was made and remade many times, until she thought she belonged to Dic and gloried in her little heart because of it."

Mr. Major should have told his story to that appreciative fire, and have let it go at that. His reputation would not have suffered, as it certainly must, from adding the public to that sympathetic hearth as audience.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

AMERICAN HISTORY AND ITS GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS. By Ellen Churchill Semple. Cloth, 466 pp. Price, $3 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN this brilliant book the history of our country seems to acquire new significance, and the reader is made to perceive the strength of unsuspected forces at work during the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War.

The most important geographical fact in the past history of our republic, Miss Semple assures us, has been our situation on the Atlantic opposite Europe, and the most important geographical fact in lending a distinctive character to our future history will probably be our situation on the Pacific opposite Asia. Her point of view is brought out clearly in the illuminating study of our colonial history. Here we are shown the influence of the Appalachian barrier, against which our forefathers, the "ragged continentals," braced themselves, and literally expelled the British into the sea. But for this Appalachian barrier, our author thinks, Washington's hope might have remained permanently forlorn. The geographical factor was again at work when the French sent their navy to our eastern coast. The configuration of that coast enabled the fleets of France to keep the British out of the Chesapeake. Yorktown fell.

Our past history and our present circumstances, viewed geographically, indicate an immense development for our sea-power. This is made manifest not only in our relations to what the author calls the "American Mediterranean"—the Gulf of Mexico—but in our position as a Pacific Ocean Power. As regards the gulf, Miss Semple's illuminating comparisons with the Mediterranean constitute a series of searchlights. The reader is made to see that the cutting of an isthmian canal must shape anew the destinies, not of our country only, but of the world. Here, as elsewhere, the author marshals the details of her ample theme with exquisite lucidity. Her page is never heavy with technicalities, while her measured and restrained style has its periods of stateliness. One is led to sympathize with her regret—implied in terms of geographical science—that our continental policy led to such long neglect of the islands off our coasts, and to rejoice with her in the acquisition of stepping-stones from sea to sea.

The distribution of our foreign population neutralizes its immensity, in Miss Semple's opinion. "The land has been our great solvent. This steady European invasion of the United States has had no terrors for us, because our vast territory has enabled us to take in and assimilate." In a word there is no pessimism in this lady's geography. On the contrary, it provides a scientific foundation for the philosophy of that Dickensian statesman, Elijah Pogram, who connoted the idea of his native land with the "univairsal airth."

A NEW monthly magazine for boys and girls is announced for this month, to be entitled *The Holiday Magazine*. It is to contain a series of stories of woodcraft by Ernest Thompson Seton, pursuing further the line of his articles in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which have already resulted in the formation of fifty bands of "woodcrafters," whose motto is: "The Best Things of the Best Indians."

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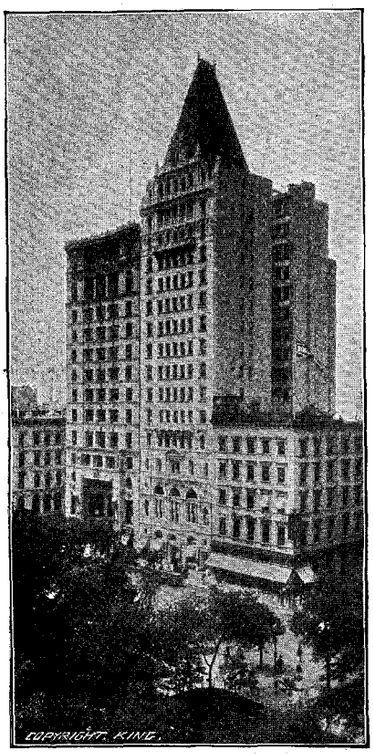

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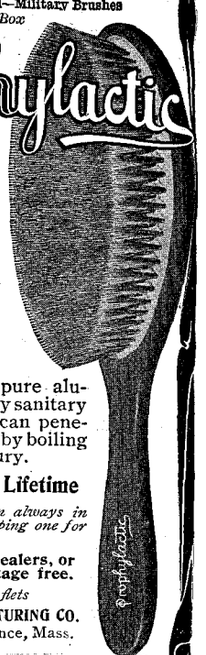

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Tenement-House Problem."—Edited by Robert W. De Forest and Lawrence Veiller. (The Macmillan Company, in two volumes, $6.)

"American Sculpture."—Lorado Taft. (The Macmillan Company, $6.)

"Governor William Tyron and his Administration in the Province of North Carolina, 1765-1771."—Marshall De Lancey Haywood, author and publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

"Napoleon the First."—A Biography by August Fournier. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"Sanctuary."—Edith Wharton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Moth Book."—W. J. Holland. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $4 net.)

"Story of a Labor Agitator."—Joseph R. Buchanan. (The Outlook Company, $1.25.)

"Crossing the Plains in '49."—G. W. Thissell. (Published by author at Oakland, Cal.)

"Cherry."—Booth Tarkington. (Harper & Brothers, $1.25.)

"Poems."—George Edward Woodberry. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Arise, Take Thy Journey."—Henry Pennington Toler. (New Harlem Publishing Company.)

"Pabulum for Young People."—(W. L. S. Murray, Wilmington, Del., $0.15.)

"Sunny Memories of Three Pastorates."—William Elliot Griffis. (Andrus & Church, Ithaca, N. Y.)

"Elements of Political Economy."—J. Shield Nicholson. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Recollections and Impressions of Whistler."—Arthur Jerome Eddy. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"Poor?"—A. N. Unknown. (Continental Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The True History of the Civil War."—Guy Carleton Lee. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"A History of Classical Scholarship."—John Edwin Sandys. (Cambridge University Press.)

"Charles Kingsley; His Letters, and Memories of his Life."—By his wife. (J. F. Taylor & Co., in two volumes, $2.)

"The Art of Cross-Examination."—Francis L. Wellman. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50 net.)

"Treasure Island."—Robert Louis Stevenson. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Story of Seville."—Walter M. Gallichan. (J. M. Dent & Co., London.)

"Stories of the Ancient Greeks."—Charles D. Shaw. (Ginn & Co.)

A CHRISTMAS GREETING, IN ACROSTIC.

From

RUDYARD KIPLING.

[*Compiled for* THE LITERARY DIGEST *by* AGNES DEANS CAMERON.]

A-nd the young King said, "I have found it, the road to the rest ye seek: the strong shall wait for the weary, the hale shall halt for the weak."—*An Imperial Rescript.*

M-aybe I'm as wrong as I can be,—hideously wrong. I must find that out for myself, as I have to think things out for myself; but I daren't turn my head to dress by the next man.—*The Light That Failed.*

E-very man has a grand chance.—*The Education of Otis Yeere.*

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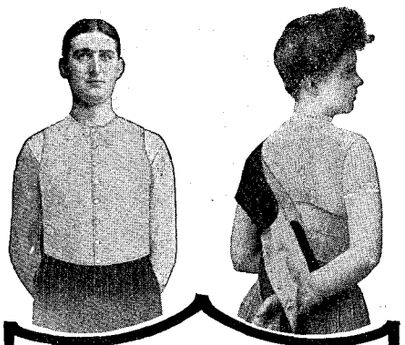

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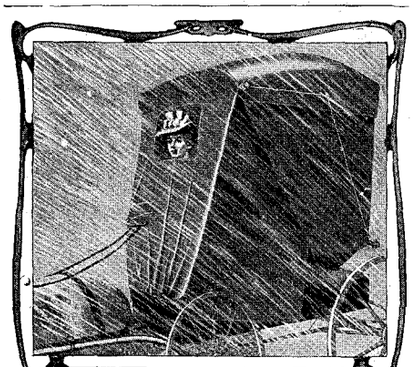

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Y-ou must be infinitely kind and patient, and, above all, clear-sighted.—*The Judgment of Dungara.*

"**C**-ats is dogs, and rabbits is dogs, and so's parrots. But this 'ere tortoise is an insect, so there ain't no charge," as the old Porter said.—*The Golden Gate.*

H-ow did Sir Frederick Roberts get from Cabul to Kandahar? He marched an' he niver tould how near he was to breakin' down. That's why he is what he is.—*Krishna Mulvaney.*

"**R**-emember this. We must try to be cheerful," said the girl. "We know the very worst that can happen to us, but we do not know the best that love can bring us. We have a great deal to be glad of."—*Children of the Zodiac.*

I must do my own work and live my own life in my own way, because I'm responsible for both.—*The Light That Failed.*

S-tand to your work and be strong, halting not in your ways, baulking the end half won for an instant dole of praise. Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen, who are neither children nor Gods, but men in a world of men!—*Song of the English.*

T-his we learned from famous men, knowing not its uses, when they showed in daily work man must finish off his work—right or wrong, his daily work—and without excuses.—*Stalky & Co.*

M-oreover, only women understand children thoroughly; but if a mere man keeps very quiet, and humbles himself properly, and refrains from talking down to his superiors, the children will sometimes be good to him and let him see what they think about the world.—*A Preface.*

A-ccept on trust and work in darkness, strike at venture, stumble forward, make your mark, (it's chalk on granite), then thank God.—*One Viceroy Resigns.*

S-o he was indifferent to praise or blame, as befitted the Very Greatest.—*The Head of the District.*

F-ighting for leave to live and labor well, God flung me peace and ease.—*Song of the English.*

R-ight about face. Go back to your duty, and let's hear no more of your diseases.—*Mutiny of the Mavericks.*

O-h! Where would I be when the bullets fly? Why, somewheres anigh my chum; if 'e's liquor 'e'll give me some, if I'm dyin' 'e'll 'old my 'ead, and 'e'll write 'em 'ome when I am dead—Gawd send us a trusty chum!—*Barrack-Room Ballads.*

M-y work is everything I have, or am, or hope to be, to me, and I believe I've learnt the law that governs it; but I've some lingering sense of fun left.—*The Light That Failed.*

T-he Californian boy I love because he is devoid of fear, carries himself like a man, and has a heart as big as his boots.—*American Politics.*

"**H**-ow can he speak?" said I. "He's done the work. The two don't go together."—*A Conference of the Powers.*

E-re they hewed the Sphinx's visage, favoritism governed kissage, even as it does in this age.—*General Summary.*

L-et us honor, O my brothers, Christmas Day! Call a truce, then, to our labors—let us feast with friends and neighbors and be merry as the custom of our caste.—*Christmas in India.*

I-t is well to be of a cultured intelligence, but in time of trouble the weak human mind returns

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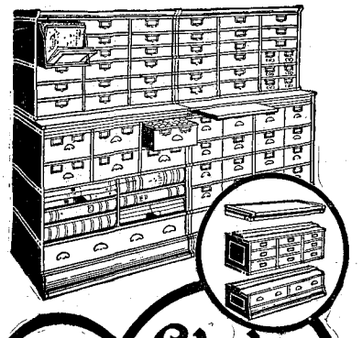

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R-uskin writes something like this, somewhere, that the best work of a man's career should be laid reverently at a woman's feet.—*Wressley of the Foreign Office.*

A-merica's good enough for me.—*Error in the Fourth Dimension.*

R-ight evenly answered the Colonel's son: "Do good to bird and beast."—*East and West.*

Y-et, my faith is mine—see thou to thine.—*The King's Mercy.*

D-on't answer, Sorr, av you're strainin' betune a compliment an' a lie.—*The Big Drunk Draf'.*

I-f a man would master, he must always continue to learn.—*Miss Youghal's Sais.*

G-od knows that Lotta knew little of the tongue of the Buria Kol, but when mother calls to mother, speech is easy to understand.—*The Judgment of Dungara.*

E-ver, our heart's where they rocked our cradle, our love's where we spent our toil; and our faith and our hope and our honor we pledge to our native soil.—*The Native Born.*

"S-orr, did you ever have onendin' divilment an' nothin' to pay for it in your life, Sorr?" "Never without having to pay," I said.—*Courting of Dinah Shadd.*

T-he old lost stars wheel back, dear lass, that blaze on the velvet blue. They're God's own guides on the Long Trail—the trail that is always new.—*L'Envoi.*

PERSONALS.

The Emperor as a Soldier.—It has been Emperor William's ambition to make Germany equally strong on land and on sea. William II. had no sooner come to power, writes Poultney Bigelow in *The Youth's Companion*, than he gave the army attention of a strictly business nature. He began to weed out the incompetent, the feeble, the superannuated generals. Mr. Bigelow continues:

At his first great autumn exercises, in 1888, not far from Berlin, he gave his soldiers a foretaste of what they were to expect in the future, and the result was that all the elderly commanders began to feel uncomfortable.

During those maneuvers I was frequently a witness of scenes of far-reaching consequence, altho they looked simple enough in themselves, if not amusing. The Emperor would be surrounded by a large staff of distinguished officers.

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El Premier	4⅝ in. Perfectos	.70	1.25	2.50
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Suddenly he would break from his circle and gallop off across country to some distant point of the field of war, to reach which would call for a good seat in the saddle. The Emperor always managed to find a ditch or two to jump in the course of this gallop. Those who kept up with him might regard themselves as still vigorous in body. But those who failed to put in appearance after the gallop were carefully noted as incapacitated for the hard work of a real campaign.

At this first great military maneuver the Emperor commanded a force of thirty thousand men with a dexterity that excited the admiration of old soldiers. He looked personally to every detail of his own movements, and while he made one or two errors that were promptly utilized by his opponent, on the whole he inspired the confidence of those best qualified to judge. He has since confirmed his people in the belief that should a war once more break out, he would become a second Frederick the Great—leading his army in person.

During those first grand maneuvers I recall him one day standing on a slight rise of ground near the highway, absorbed with his map in connection with some artillery fire that preceded a projected infantry attack. During this fire there passed him a schoolboy on a bicycle, and at once he turned to a friend near by and said, with force, "That is the sort of thing I like to see—youngsters strengthening themselves out in the fresh air, getting rid of the schoolroom stuffiness."

This Emperor has done more for the elevation of amateur sport in Germany than any of his predecessors, not only by offering prizes and personally attending the most important contests, but by sharing in the sport himself. On land or water there is no manly sport that he has not cultivated, and he has brought up his children as "chips of the old block."

How Senator Platt Won His Bride.—While Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, was enjoying his recent honeymoon, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he was approached by a certain Pennsylvania politician of note, who said:

"See here, Senator, you won't mind if I say confidentially that you're no raving beauty. Now what I'd like to know is how your wife was ever attracted to such a plain person as you are?"

"I'm glad you asked me," returned the Senator, smiling broadly, "and I'll tell you—in the strictest confidence, of course. She first fell in love with me through seeing the newspaper pictures which the cartoonists make of me. You Pennsylvania fellows made a mighty serious mistake when you abolished cartoons—you'll never any of you get married."

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

December 7.—China is reported to be concluding an agreement with Russia for the evacuation and government of Manchuria.

December 8.—Russia replies to Japan's proposals in reference to the situation in the Far East; the reply provides for Japan's predominance in Korea and Russia's special position in Manchuria.

December 9.—A strong Russian squadron arrives at Chemulpo, Korea, to support Russia's protest against the opening of Yongampho to commerce.

December 11.—The Japanese Diet is dissolved in consequence of the adoption of an address by the lower House, in reply to the speech from the throne, impeaching the cabinet.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

December 8.—Marines from the *Dixie* leave Colon for Panama, where they will camp.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

All allow that pure food and fresh air are essentials, but not every one seems to know that right underclothing is practically as important in our climate. And after all's said and done, there is no right underclothing but wool, absolutely pure and of scientific weave, like Jaeger's, or half the benefit is lost.

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THE CARBO MAGNETIC RAZOR
NO SMARTING AFTER SHAVING
WITH ORDINARY CAREFUL USE WILL
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Invalids enjoy the supreme comfort and restfulness of our Street and House Chairs. Simple, strong and thorough in construction. Easily adjusted, light running, noiseless. Our catalogue shows the most
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Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever
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When You Shave Use Formal-Saponia,
A perfectly harmless liquid, principally a vegetable compound combined with Formaldehyde.
BEATS ALL SOAPS AND LATHERS.
It softens the toughest beard quickly and easily, is a perfect antiseptic and sure death to germs. Absolutely prevents barber's itch, blood poisoning, ringworm and similar diseases, and cures pimples, blackheads, cold sores, cuts, facial eruptions, and skin diseases. Does not require "rubbing in." Does not fill the pores of the skin with oil or grease, caustic soda or potash, which weaken the skin tissue, as lather does. Instead, it leaves the skin healthy, face cool, soft, white and smooth after shaving. Thousand times better than lather, but may be used with it if desired. Descriptive booklet mailed free. 4oz. glass sprinkletop bottles 25 cents at all drug-stores; or sent, direct, postpaid, for 40 cents. Address
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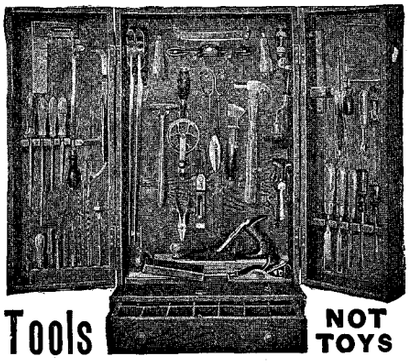
Patent Pending. (Cut of No. 15 Cabinet.)

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Vivanco Tool Cabinets
Full Size Tools; Best Quality; Fully Warranted and Sharpened Ready for Use.

	HEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	CONTAINS	PRICE
No. 15.	31¾ ins.	19 ins.	10 ins.	44 tools	$25.00
No. 16.	31¾ "	19 "	10 "	38 "	20.00
No. 17.	23 "	15 "	7 "	30 "	15.00
No. 18.	23 "	15 "	7 "	24 "	10.00

Also assortment of nails, screws, tacks, screw-eyes, etc., in drawer. All cabinets made of polished quartered oak, and fitted with brass hinges, cylinder lock, and special brass fastenings.
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If you will mention LITERARY DIGEST we will pay transportation charges to any point within 500 miles of New York.
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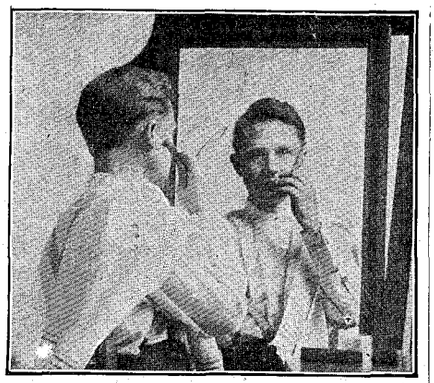

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Gentlemen: I used soap for shaving until I became disgusted with that stinging, smarting sensation which all men have experienced. Then I began experimenting, and discovered **Crelo,** which I use exclusively. **Crelo** is alway ready to use. You don't have to bother with mixing it up like you do with soap lather. It is so healing and cooling to the most tender skin. You will never use soap again after trying **Crelo.** I will send a sample jar to any address, postpaid, on receipt of Fifty Cents.

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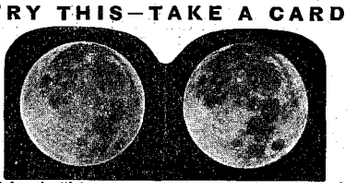

Postal card will do—longer piece of card board is better—place it on end between the two moons facing the light and placing your eyes as shown in cut. Look steadily with both eyes. The two pictures will run into one and stand out like a ball. Raise or lower head slowly until you get the proper result.

ISN'T THAT SURPRISING? And this little imitation isn't a circumstance to the real thing.

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The Sanitary Still

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. The late MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT, widow of the famous General, wrote: "I have used your Sanitary Still and am very much pleased with it. The water from the Still is pure and palatable." The Sanitary Still used in the WHITE HOUSE. Write for booklet. Highest Award at the Paris Exposition. Agents wanted. **Durability unequaled.**

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BRUSSELETTE ART RUGS

Attractive and artistic patterns, woven on both sides and in all colors and sizes. Easily kept clean and warranted to outwear higher-priced carpets. Sent prepaid to any point east of the Rocky Mountains. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Illustrated catalogue showing rugs in actual colors sent free.

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December 9.—It is reported that Colombian steamers have landed 1,100 men on the coast of Darien, and that troops from all parts of Colombia are marching on the isthmus. The United States has made preparations for despatching troops to Panama in case of need.

December 11.—Colombian forces, which recently landed near the Atrato River, abandon the attempt to invade Panama.

December 12.—General Reyes, now in Washington, was elected President of Colombia in the elections held on December 8.

President Roosevelt appoints W. I. Buchanan United States Minister to Panama.

December 13.—United States war-ships continue the patrol along the coast on the watch for traces of Colombian troops.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 8.—W. R. Davis, United States consul at Alexandretta, is insulted and assaulted by Turkish police; he lowered the American flag, closed the consulate, and left for Bairut.

Herbert Spencer dies at Brighton, England.

December 10.—American marines formally occupy Guantanamo, Cuba, as an American naval-station.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, calls the Emperor frivolous because he recently entertained Cornelius Vanderbilt.

December 11.—German army abuses are discussed in the Reichstag.

December 12.—Germany withdraws her Minister from Belgrade because of the failure of King Peter to punish the assassins of the former King Milan and Queen Draga.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 7.—The regular session of the LVIIIth Congress begins. President Roosevelt's message is read in both houses.

Senate: Nomination of General Leonard Wood and others are sent to the Senate; the Panama canal treaty is transmitted. The investigation of the charges against General Wood is continued.

December 8.—*Senate:* A lively debate on the postal frauds takes place between Senators Gorman and Lodge. Senator Teller speaks against the Cuban Reciprocity bill and criticizes General Wood. Panama canal treaty is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations without debate.

House: The Judiciary Committee is instructed to make inquiry into the status of the Isle of Pines. A resolution calling for papers bearing on the postal investigation is adopted.

December 9.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan attacks the Administration's Panama policy. Senator Hoar offers a resolution calling for all papers and facts relating to the Panama coup.

House: Congressman Gardner offers a resolution for a committee to report on legislation for upbuilding the merchant marine.

December 10.—*Senate:* The session is brief and only routine business is transacted.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is introduced.

December 11.—*Senate:* Senator McCreary speaks in favor of the Cuban reciprocity bill and Senator Bard opposes it.

House: Roosevelt's Panama policy is defended by Congressman Hitt and attacked by Messrs. Dinsmore and Williams.

Pears'

The more purely negative soap is, the nearer does it approach perfection.

Unless you have used Pears' soap you probably do not know what we mean by a soap with no free fat or alkali in it—nothing but soap.

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TOOLS

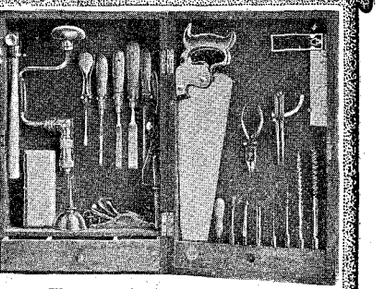

Illustration is of Set No. 52 @ $10.00.

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For HOME or TRADE USE.

Absolutely Best Quality, Standard Size mechanics' tools in well finished hardwood wall cabinets.	No. 51, 14 Tools	@ $5.00
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	" 53, 36 "	@ 15.00
	" 54, 40 "	@ 20.00
	"160, with bench,	80.00

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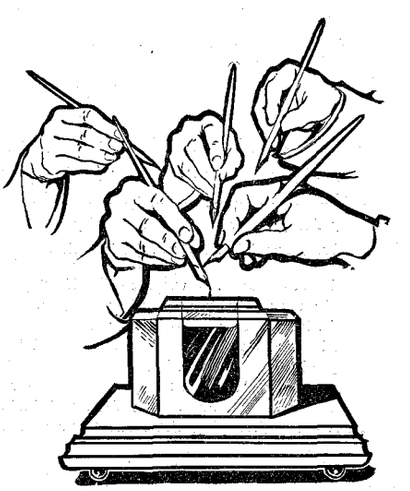

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Speed unlimited. Simple; easy to learn: efficient; durable; weight, 6½ pounds.
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TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**

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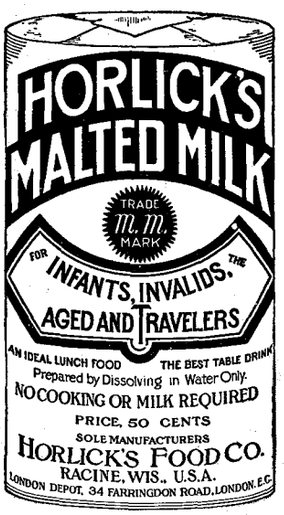


"The standard of excellence and purity."

Horlick's Malted Milk is a complete, pure food. Composed of pure, rich milk and choice, malted grains. Sample of powder or tablet form, or both, will be sent free upon request.

Ask for HORLICK'S at all druggists.

December 12.—*Senate:* Senators Depew and Clay speak in favor of the Cuban reciprocity bill, and Senator Foster opposes it. Democrats decide to offer no amendment to the Cuban bill. Specific charges that Senator Smoot is a polygamist are made before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 7.—Wages of 15,000 cotton-mill operatives in Connecticut and Massachusetts are reduced ten per cent.

Attorney-General Knox recommends that only federal courts have jurisdiction in naturalization of aliens.

December 8.—Professor Langley's air-ship is wrecked in a test made on the Potomac River.

George W. Perkins, of Morgan & Co., denies for that firm any connection with the ship-building trust until after the concern had closed.

The Zion City receivership is dismissed.

December 9.—Congress leaders assure President Roosevelt of their loyalty to him, and the prevailing opinion among the politicians in Washington is that Roosevelt's will be the only name mentioned in the convention.

December 10.—General McArthur is quoted as saying that war with Germany is inevitable.

December 12.—A press-feeders' union in Chicago is fined $1,000 for the acts of its members in assaulting non-union men.

The Republican National Committee decides to hold the national convention in Chicago, beginning June 21, 1904.

December 13.—A public meeting is held in Washington to protest against Reed Smoot's retaining his seat in the Senate.

CHESS.

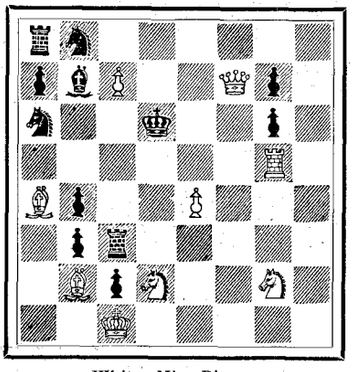
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 888.

By JOS. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

From *Checkmate*.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

r s6; p bP 2 Q p 1; s 2 k 2 p 1; 6 R 1; B p 2 P 3; 1 p r 5; 1 B p S 2 S 1; 2 K 5,

White mates in two moves.

Look on the Lid

for the words "Witt's Can" stamped on every genuine

Witt's Corrugated Can

Is water-tight. Close-fitting lid tightly covers a heaping-full can. The only fire-proof, dust-tight, *safe receptacle* **for hot ashes.** Get **Witt's Corrugated Pail** for carrying ashes. If your dealer hasn't them, write us.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, **Cincinnati, O.**

The **Beauty Curve** in **NAIL CUTTING** is given by

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET

Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.

Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents.

Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

5% And Safety

Will you invest your money and "suppose" it is safe, or will you take 5 per cent. and **know** it is safe? Every dollar invested through this Company is secured by suburban home property (the best security in the world) and partial payments are made by the borrowers monthly. Testimonials and complete information will be sent promptly on request. *Write us.*

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Touring Cars

Model "L" here illustrated, is the strongest and most powerful car of its weight; nothing equal to it, either in power or appearance, sold for less than $2,500.

It has full elliptic springs, two powerful brakes, 30 inch wheels and 3½ inch tires, 84 inch wheel base, 2 cylinder opposed engines of sixteen actual horse-power, and carries five people over any kind of roads, in any kind of weather.

Model "L" complete with canopy top, curtains, beveled plate-glass swinging front, 4 lamps, horn and side baskets, **$1,350.00 at the factory.**

Rambler Cars are made in six different models, **$750.00 to $1,350.00.** Shall we mail you our new catalog, illustrating each style and showing why you should buy a Rambler?

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Every sufferer from Rheumatism wants to be cured. It is a malady that never cures itself, never wears out and never goes backward. It is a constant risk as well as torture. It bars all comfort, activity and success. Of the many victims who groan under it, almost all have tried vainly to get relief. YOU may be one of those who are even falling into despair. But I tell you now to cheer up and hope once more. I have a perfect cure for Rheumatism in its every form and stage. It is called the Vibro-Absorbent Cure, and will positively banish your pains, relieve your helplessness, restore you to sound health, joy and usefulness. I mean to PROVE ALL THIS to you at MY OWN COST. Write to me and I shall send you a FREE TREATMENT. It will not cost you a cent, and comes by return mail. It is the only thorough and final cure of Rheumatism, and my offer puts the proof in your own hands. Write to-day.

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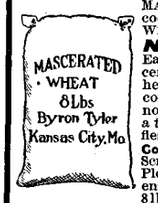
PERFECT HEALTH, IDEAL STRENGTH AND LONG LIFE IS ATTAINED ONLY BY EATING

UNCOOKED FOOD



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Nature's Ideal Food.

Eaten rightly I will guarantee Mascerated Wheat to restore vigorous health, brighten the eyes, clear the complexion, and bring the weight to normal; a gain in weight of 46 lbs. in a *thin person and a loss of 83 lbs. in a* fleshy person is vouched for. **Cures Constipation at Once.** Ready to eat. Scrupulously clean; always fresh. Pleasant to taste. Satisfies; strengthens. Price, East Rocky Mountains, 8 lb. double cloth sack, $1.00; West, $1.50, express paid. Full and complete system (Menus, etc.) for living on natural or uncooked food accompany each sack. Write for circulars, testimonials, etc.

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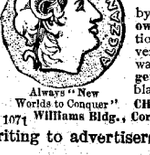
"The Main Method"



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by mail. Show you how to develope **your own business** or fit you for good positions. The demand for **competent** advertising men exceeds the supply. Don't waste your time—**pay a little more and get the best.** Send today for FREE test blank and 3rd Annual Announcement.

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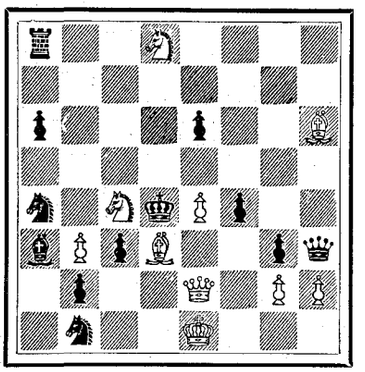
Problem 889.

By L. VETESNIK.

A Prize-winner.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

r 2 S 4; 8; p 3 p 2 B; 8; s 1 S k P p 2; b P p B 2 p q; 1 p 2 Q 1 P P; 1 s 2 K 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 882. Key-move: Q—Kt 4.

No. 883.

1. R—Q R 4 / K x Kt	2. Q—K 4, ch / K—Q 3	3. R—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt x R	2. Q x Kt P, ch / K—Q 3	3. Q—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 5	3. P—Q 3 ! mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Q—Kt 3 ch / K x Kt	3. P—K 4 ! mate
1. ..... / Other	2. P—Q 4 ch / K x Kt	3. P—K 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Arata, New York City; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.

882: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Londen, Bloomington, Ind.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass; Col. F. S. Hesseltine, Boston; L. E. Slack, Franklin, Ind.; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.; R. R. R., San Antonio, Tex.; C. H. Lynas, Columbus, O.; W. T. Kelly, Rome, Ga.

Comments (882): "Idea good; but lacks variety. Looks like a MacKenzie"—M. M.; "Fairly good"—G. D.; "Good; but Mr. Gamage has done better"—F. S. F.; "Fine example of Queen-sacrifice"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Looks easier than it is"—W. T. St. A.; "One of the beauties"—J. H. L.; "Has several enticing 'tries'"—A. H.

883: "A model of beauty and difficulty"—M. M.; "Fine, difficult"—G. D; "Fine key, difficult solution"—F. S. F.; "An all-round tough one"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Original in design, and superior to most problems where White's second move is check"—F. G.; "One of the finest problems you have published, unless I am mistaken as to 881"—E. N. K.; "Compsizione veramente splendida e magistrale"—Arata.

In addition to those reported, R. R. R., got 880; E. A. K., 875 and 877.

He Had a Liver.—"Life is a failure," said the tired-looking passenger, in a grave and far-away voice. "Man is a fraud, woman a bore, happiness a delusion, friendship a humbug; love is a disease, beauty a deception, marriage a mistake, a wife a trial, a child a nuisance; good is merely hypocrisy, evil is detection. The whole system of existence—life, morality, society, humanity, and all that—is a hollow sham. Our boasted wisdom is egotism; generosity is imbecility. There is nothing of any importance but money. Money is everything, and, after all, what is everything? Nothing. Ar-r-r-r-r!"

"Glad to meet you, sir," said the thin little man with the ginger-hued whiskers, extending his hand cordially to the speaker. "I have dyspepsia pretty badly at times myself."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Cured without Medicine

An external cure so sure that the makers send it FREE ON APPROVAL. Try it.

Send your name and address to the makers of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for every kind of rheumatism—Chronic or Acute, Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago, Gout, etc., no matter where located or how severe. You'll get a pair of the Drafts by return mail—prepaid—**free on approval.**

If they give relief, send them a **dollar;** if not, keep your money. You decide.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn without inconvenience and cure rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing out the poisonous acids in the blood through the great foot pores. You can see that this offer is proof of their merit, for hundreds of thousands of persons answer these advertisements, and only those who are satisfied with the benefit they receive, send any money. Write to-day to Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 19 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair and be cured. A valuable illustrated **book on rheumatism** also sent free.

Are Your Legs Straight?

If not they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion-Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by men of fashion. Write for full description, mailed under plain letter seal.

Henderson & Henderson, Inc. Dept. 15 Buffalo, N. Y.
(Man'f'rs, under five patents, H. & H. Pneumatic Bust Forms for Women.)

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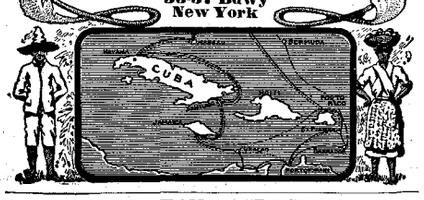

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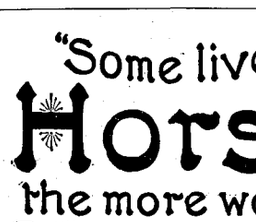

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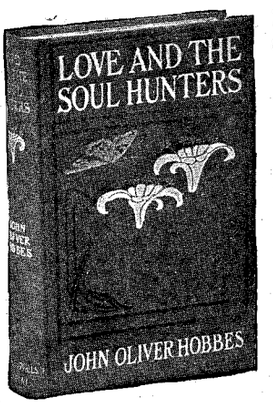

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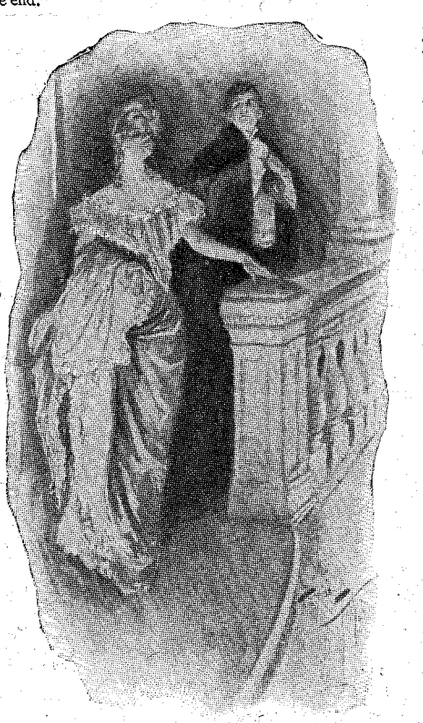

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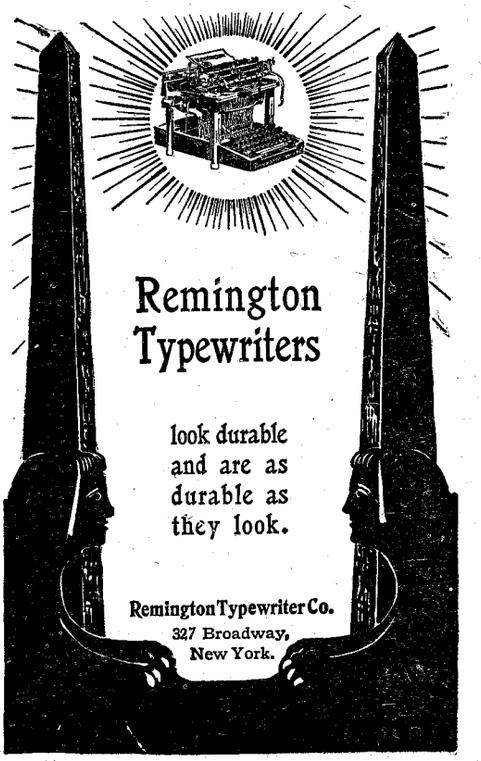

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